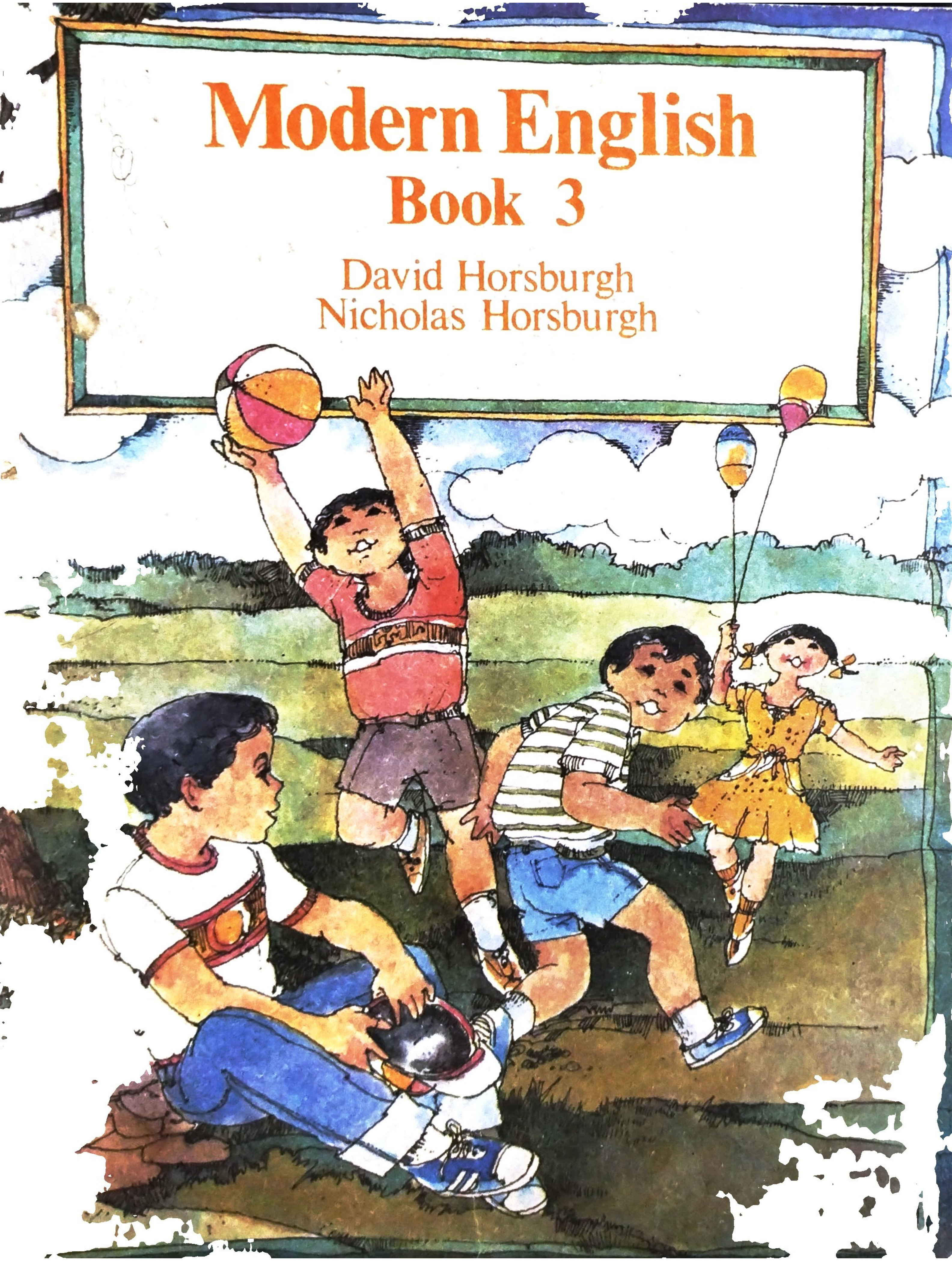
Modern English

Book 3

David Horsburgh
Nicholas Horsburgh



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DAVID HORSBURGH

NICHOLAS HORSBURGH

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Introduction

Modern English is a complete English course. It comprises books, workbooks and other supplementary materials, such as teacher's books. The series was planned after consultations between the publishers and several teachers from a wide range of schools.

The books are the core of the series. There are two introductory books, A and B, and five books, from One to Five, making a primary reading course of seven books in all.

Reading Material

The lively reading passages, while chosen to interest the child, are intended to provide an adequate, graded, vocabulary. There is a wide variety of reading material: new stories as well as traditional, folk and well-known stories—all of which have been written or adapted for the appropriate level.

The reading passages have also been structurally graded. In the earlier books the language and grammatical structures are very elementary, and the child is then, gradually, introduced to new and more complex structures. There is a great deal of repetition and revision, always with the use of new materials and themes, to encourage the use of structures previously taught.

Exercises

These are a key part of the learning process. They provide practice in the active use of what the children have read and perhaps understood intuitively. Consequently, each reading passage is usually followed by two sets of exercises.

The first section consists of questions and exercises which are directly related to the context of the passage. These exercises develop children's ability to read and comprehend. After the children have done these orally in order to hear and speak correct English, they should normally be asked to prepare the lesson and complete the exercises. The exercises in this section include comprehension questions, vocabulary extension work, sentence building and composition. The earlier books make full use of phonic as well as 'look-and-say' words.

The second section, with its emphasis on the use of structures, phrases, idioms, spelling exercises, punctuation and questions dealing with grammar, gives plenty of practice in the development of writing skills.

Layout and Illustrations

The books have been imaginatively designed and illustrated to arrest and hold the child's attention. In the earlier books the picture clues assist in the younger child's comprehension and attempt to develop the skill of reading. In the later books the lively illustrations help the children visualize the growing world that they are reading about.

Methods

The authors' systematic methods have been carefully attended towards motivating the children. The content has been made as lively as possible in order to interest the learner. Themes that are familiar to the child are introduced in the early books. From stories which are based on the child's environment the subjects then begin to include themes such as animals, nature, fantasy, adventure and travel. There is a great deal of humour in the way the stories are told; drama and poetry have also been given a place.

The exercises take into account large classrooms and children of varying abilities. There is a certain amount of essential drill work as well as exercises which give the children scope for imaginative and creative work. There are a variety of exercises to suit both the average and the brighter child.

An accompanying workbook has been developed with each reader to give more practice in language work.

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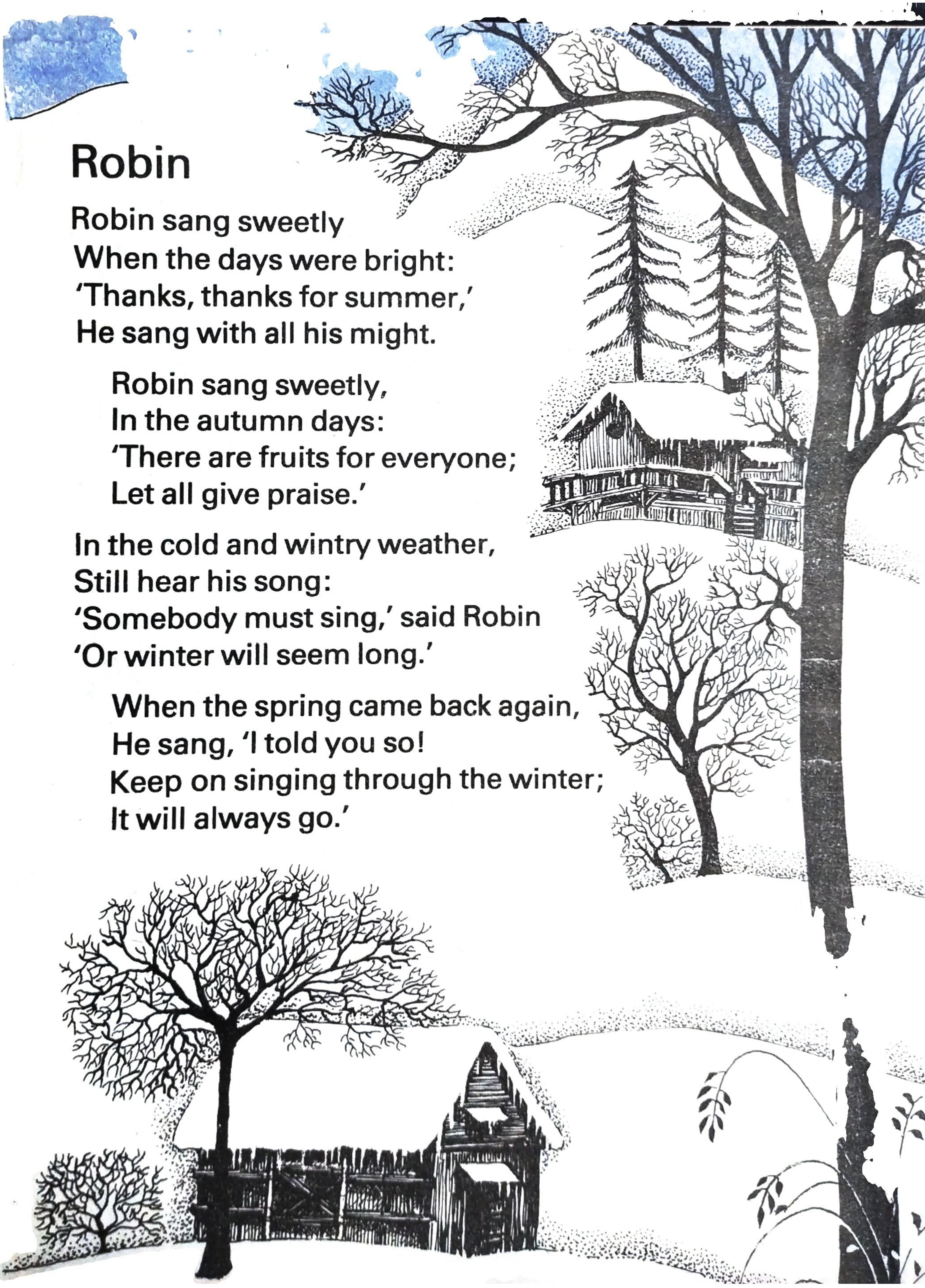
Robin

Robin sang sweetly
When the days were bright:
'Thanks, thanks for summer,'
He sang with all his might.

Robin sang sweetly,
In the autumn days:
'There are fruits for everyone;
Let all give praise.'

In the cold and wintry weather,
Still hear his song:
'Somebody must sing,' said Robin
'Or winter will seem long.'

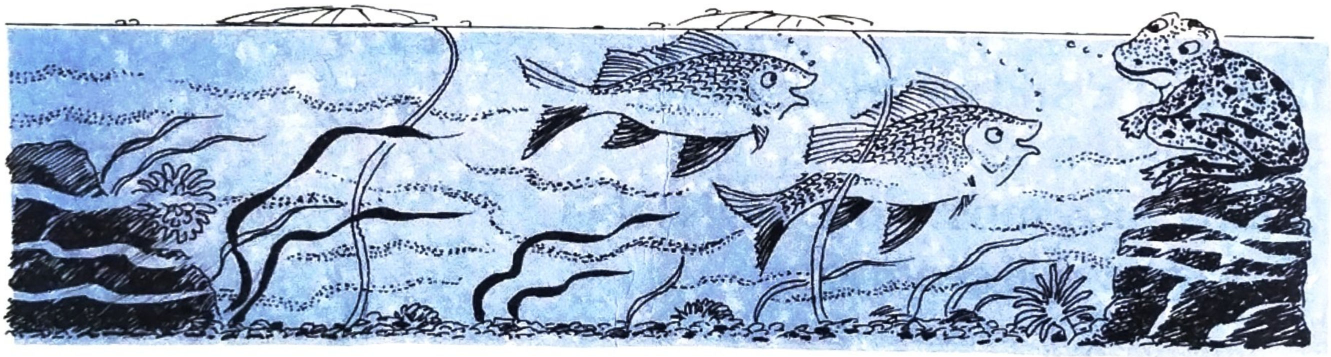
When the spring came back again,
He sang, 'I told you so!
Keep on singing through the winter;
It will always go.'



The clever fishes

Once upon a time two fishes lived in a pond. They were both very clever; indeed, they were so clever that one was called Great Brain and the other was called Greatest Brain.

They had a good friend, a frog, who was so foolish that he was called No Brain. The two clever fishes liked him, and were friendly towards him, but they often said to each other: 'How clever we are! and how foolish No Brain is!'



No Brain didn't mind this at all. He was a very friendly frog, and liked everyone in the pond.

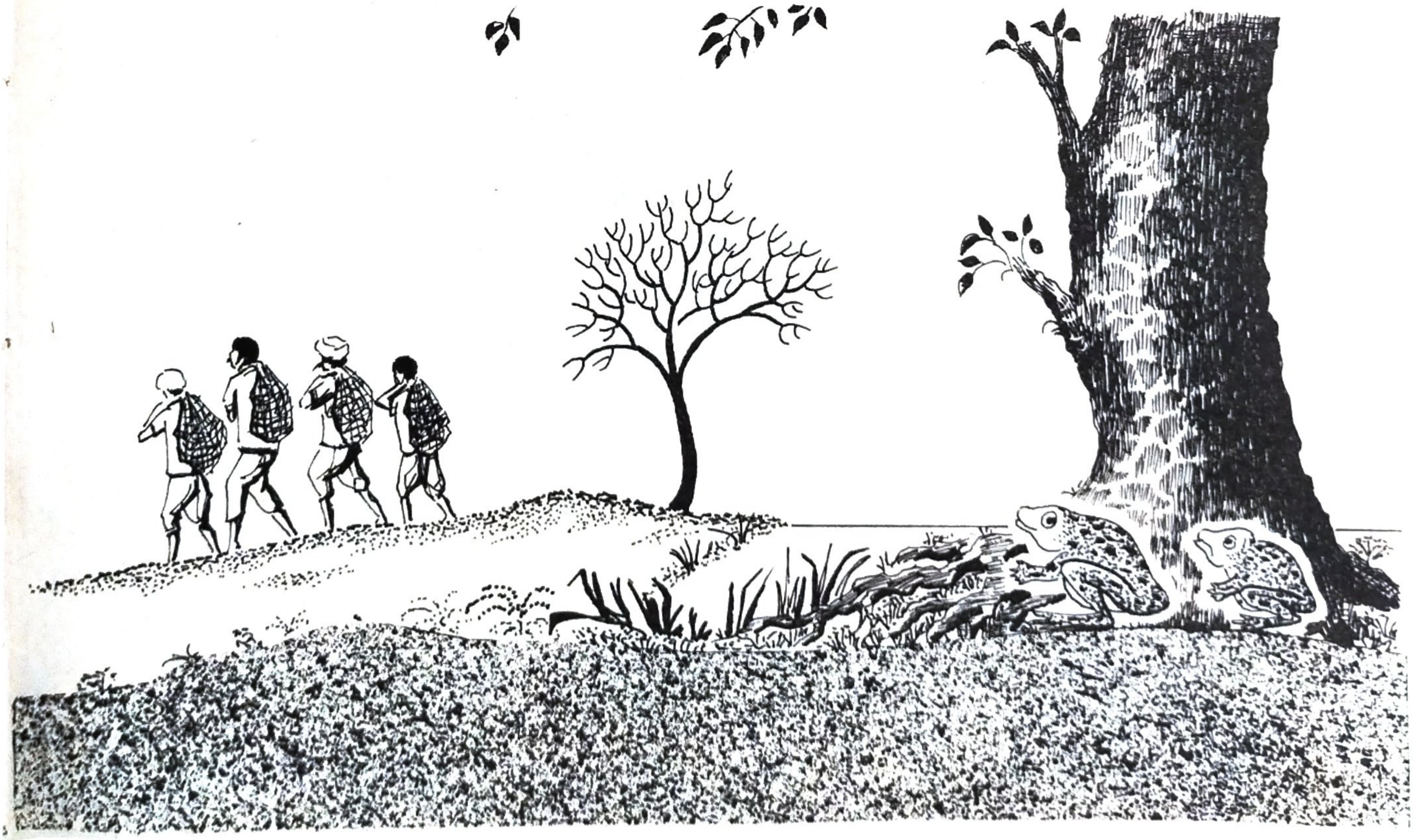
One day some fishermen came to the pond and searched all round the bank and in the water.

'There are a lot of fish here,' they cried. 'Tomorrow we shall bring our nets and catch them all. We shall have plenty to eat for a week or two!'

The frog and the fishes heard the fishermen, and decided to have a meeting. They called all the fishes and frogs and sat down together. 'Some fishermen are coming tomorrow to catch us all in their nets,' said Great Brain. 'What shall we do?'

'I shall run off to another pond,' cried No Brain. 'You are foolish!' said Greatest Brain. 'No other pond is as good as this one. Let us stay here and live happily.' 'But what about the fishermen?' asked No Brain. 'Tomorrow you'll see!' said Great Brain. 'We are clever and the fishermen are not. We shall easily escape their little nets.'

The next day the frog No Brain ran off and hid under a tree. The fishermen came, and threw their nets so quickly over the water that all the fishes and frogs were caught. Then the fishermen put the fishes into their baskets and carried them off. No Brain watched. Then he said to his wife, 'Cleverness is not everything, is it?'



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. How many frogs were friends of No Brain?
2. Why did No Brain hide under a tree?
3. Why did the frogs and fishes have a meeting?
4. Why did the fishermen come to the pond?
5. Who said, 'You are foolish!'
6. How were the frogs and fishes caught?
7. Why did Greatest Brain want to stay in the pond?

Say which of the following is true about the story.

1. The fishermen were very happy when they saw the pond.
2. The fishermen didn't catch many of the fishes.
3. Some of the frogs ran away from the pond.
4. All the frogs were very clever.
5. No Brain was not clever but he was wise.
6. The frogs easily escaped the nets.

Use these words and phrases in sentences of your own.

indeed
very clever
live happily
very friendly
easily escape
search all round
into a basket
so foolish that
plenty of fish
the next morning

Exercise B

Complete these sentences in your exercise books.

1. Foolish **means** . . .
2. Plenty **means** . . .
3. Cleverness **means** . . .
4. Meeting **means** . . .
5. Everyone **means** . . .
6. Search **means** . . .

Give the opposite meanings of the following words.

foolish
friends
quickly
liked
plenty
towards

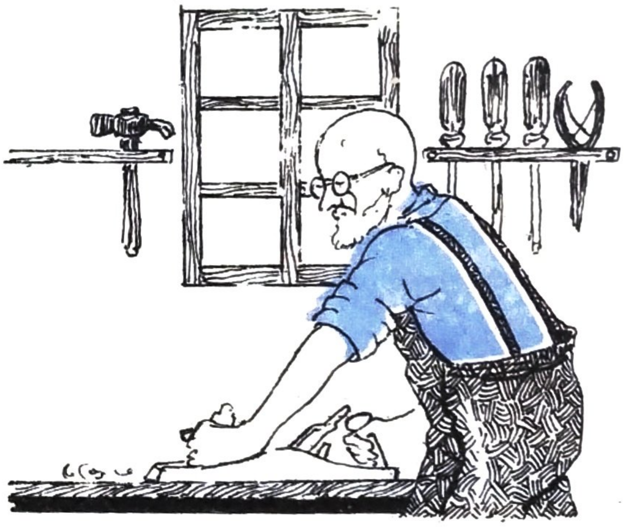
Match the following. All the questions are about Book 2.

A	B
1. Hans always did	by her brother.
2. The fisherman's wife	the beautiful tree.
3. Ravi was able	was very greedy.
4. Kadambini was rescued	as he was told.
5. Raman took away	the goat he was carrying.
6. The old man lost	to find the bullocks.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

in the waves
a piece of string
a bullock-cart
along the path
a mango tree
the golden fish

The wooden bowl



Once upon a time, in a small town in Germany, there lived an old man. He lived with his son and his daughter-in-law, in a little old house at the end of a quiet street in the middle of the town.

The son was a carpenter, and spent all his time in a workshop next to the house. He had learnt carpentry from the old man, who had been a famous carpenter in his day. The old man had taught his son well, and the son earned a good living.

The young couple had a son, too, and the boy liked to sit in the workshop and watch his father. As he grew older he helped his father and learnt to use a saw and a hammer.

Now the old grandfather was very old, and not very strong. His eyes were dim and he could not see well. Sometimes his hands shook, and he was always sleeping.

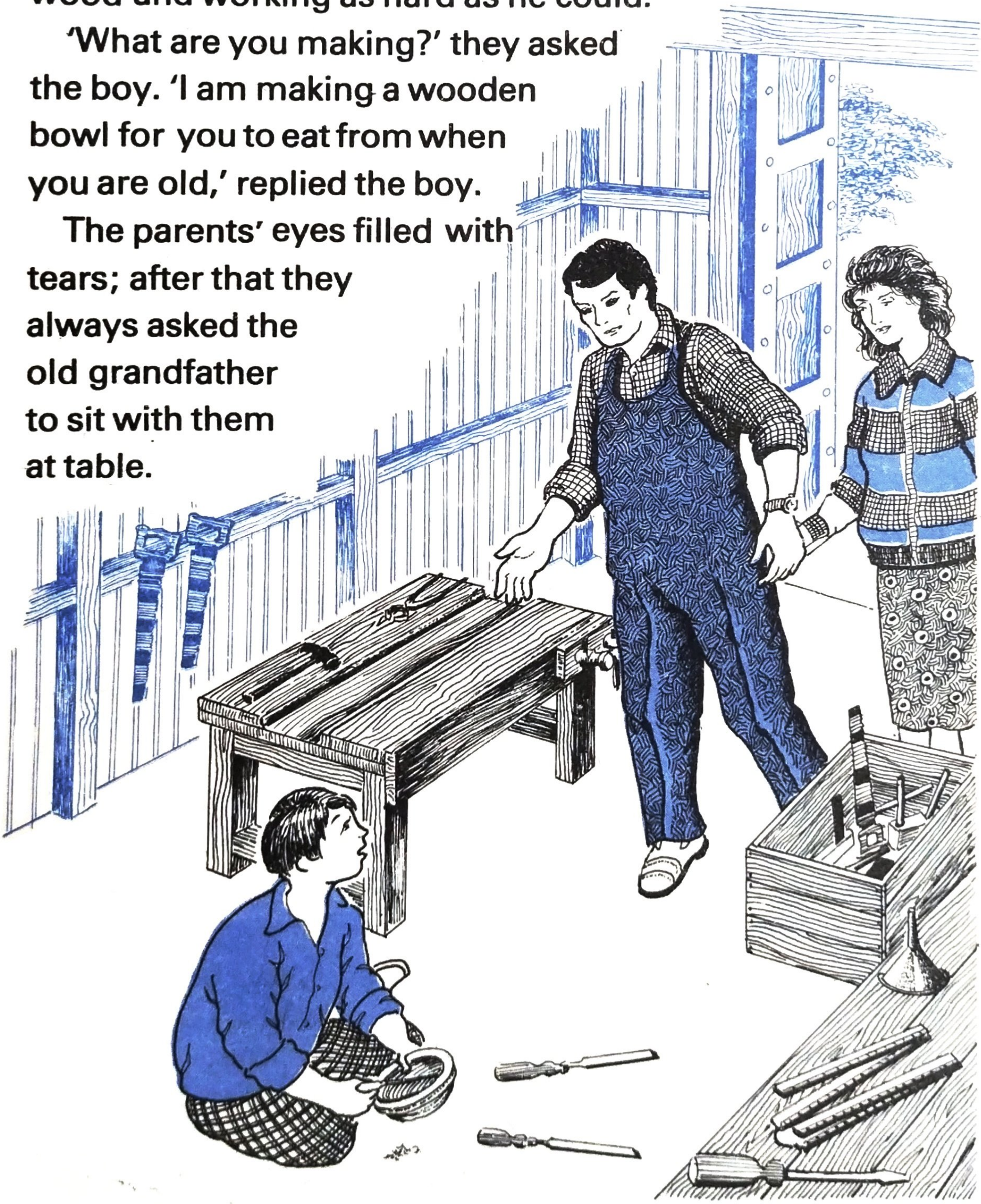
In the evenings, when they all sat down to dinner at the table, the young man and his wife used to get angry with the old grandfather. Sometimes he broke a glass, sometimes he dropped a spoon, sometimes he spilt soup on his shirt and trousers. One day he dropped his plate, and it broke into pieces on the floor.

How angry they were! After that they always made the old man sit by himself in the corner of the room. They bought him a cheap wooden bowl from the market, and gave him his dinner in that. The old man was sad, but he did not complain.

One day the young man and his wife saw their son on the floor of the workshop. He was cutting a large piece of wood and working as hard as he could.

'What are you making?' they asked the boy. 'I am making a wooden bowl for you to eat from when you are old,' replied the boy.

The parents' eyes filled with tears; after that they always asked the old grandfather to sit with them at table.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who used to drop his plate?
2. Who lived with his son and daughter-in-law?
3. Who sat in the workshop?
4. Who sometimes broke a glass?
5. Who was making a wooden bowl?
6. Whose hands used to shake?
7. Who sat in the corner of the room?
8. Whose eyes filled with tears?
9. How many people were in the family?
10. Why did the husband and wife get angry with the grandfather?

Match the following.

A	B
In the evenings	in a little old house.
They bought him	didn't complain.
They all lived	a cheap wooden bowl.
The son earned	was making a bowl.
The old man	they sat down to dinner.
The little boy	a good living.

Do you remember what you learnt in Book 2 about nouns, adjectives and verbs? Remember that a noun is the name of something. Write out the passage below in your exercise books and underline all the nouns.

Padma is a tall girl. She comes to school every day. She lives in Raighar. Every morning she catches the bus from Raighar to the school, then she walks from the bus-stop to the school. She carries her books in a bag. Padma is very clever at her studies. She has read a lot of books.

Exercise B

Do you remember what you learnt about verbs in Book 2? A verb is a doing word. For example, in this sentence, Padma is screaming, what is Padma doing? She is screaming, so screaming is a verb. Underline the verbs in the following:

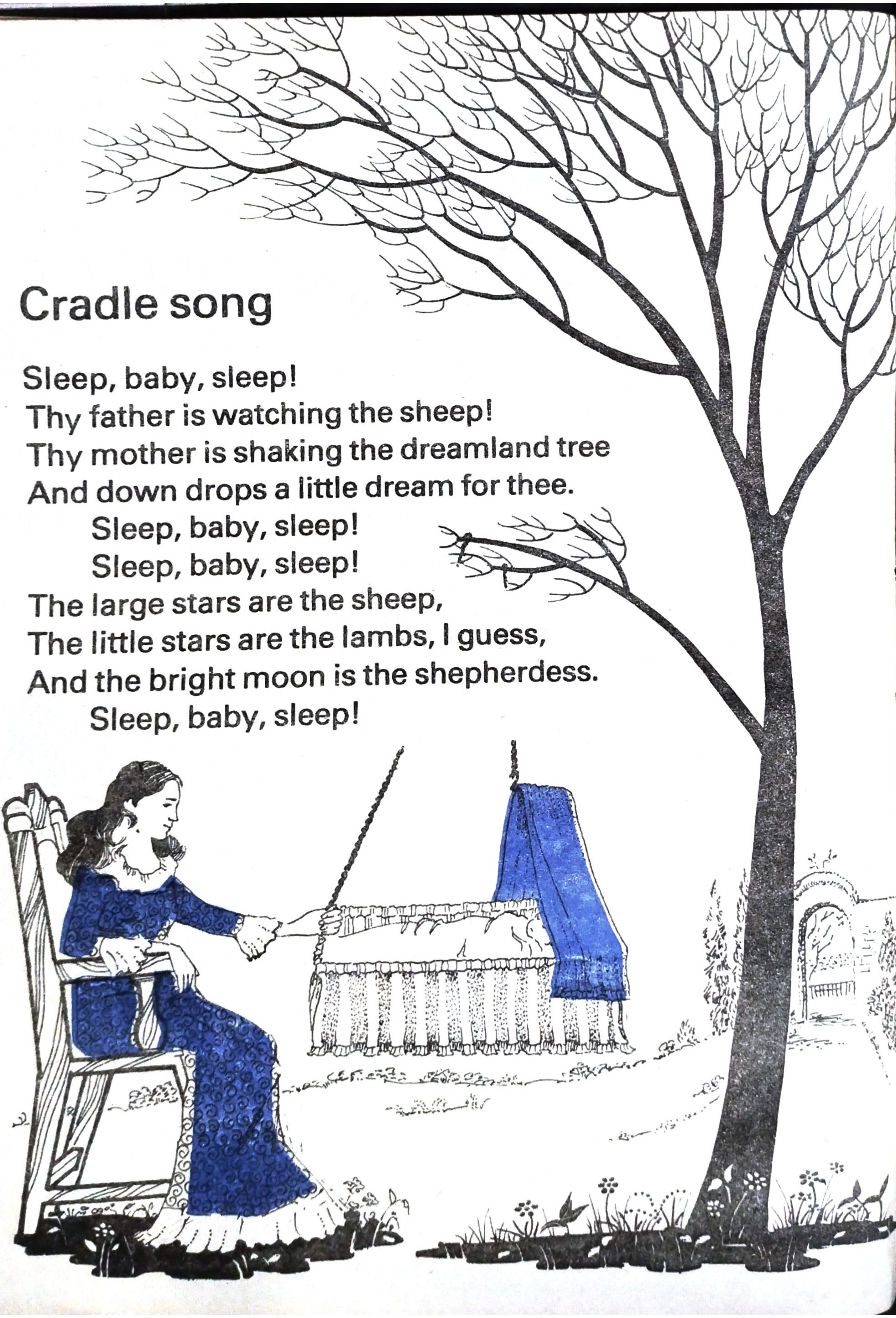
One day Padma went to catch the bus near her house. It was very late. She looked up the road but she could not see the bus. Then her uncle came along and said, 'The bus has broken down.' Padma began to cry. 'Why are you crying?' asked her uncle. 'I can't get to school,' said Padma. 'I shall take you on my cycle,' said her uncle. Padma sat on the carrier and her uncle cycled off along the road.

Do you remember what you learnt about adjectives in Book 2? Adjectives tell us something about a Noun. For example, the word big in the sentence, The cat was big, is an adjective. Underline the adjectives in the following passage:

Her uncle cycled along the dusty road. It was very hot, and the road was very rough. The cycle jumped up and down. Suddenly the cycle hit a big stone. Padma fell off on to the road and tore her new skirt. She was very sad. Then Padma got on to the cycle again and her uncle took her to school. Her teacher was angry because Padma was late.

Cradle song

Sleep, baby, sleep!
Thy father is watching the sheep!
Thy mother is shaking the dreamland tree
And down drops a little dream for thee.
    Sleep, baby, sleep!
    Sleep, baby, sleep!
The large stars are the sheep,
The little stars are the lambs, I guess,
And the bright moon is the shepherdess.
    Sleep, baby, sleep!



Exercise A

Do you remember these phrases from Book 2? Match them in your exercise books and use them in sentences of your own:

A		B
as dark		gold
as good		a bone
as sweet	as	night
as hard		a donkey
as stupid		stone
as dry		honey

Now try these:

A		B
as green		snow
as white		a daisy
as proud	as	a needle
as sharp		grass
as old		a peacock
as fresh		the hills

Sometimes if we have a number of different things we can use a general name which describes them all: for example: boys, girls, babies are called children. See if you can do the following:

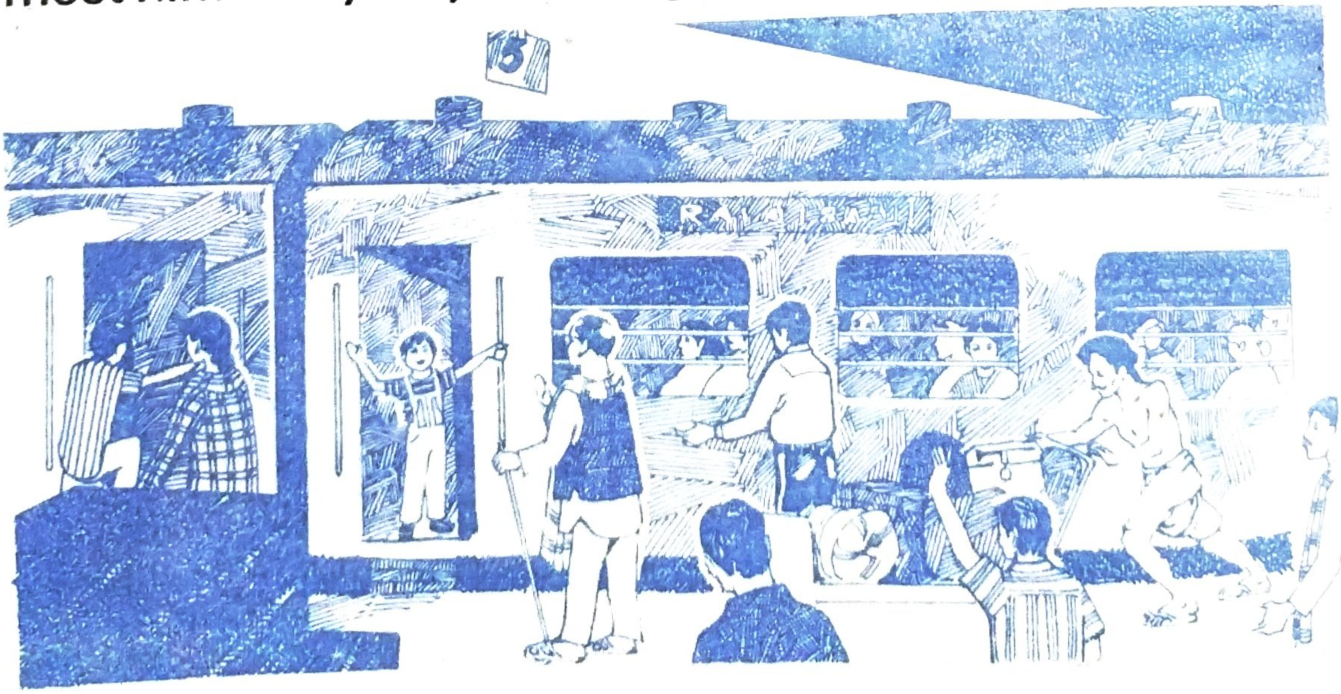
1. Beans, peas, potatoes and carrots are called . . .
2. Lilies, roses, orchids and violets are called . . .
3. Tigers, lions, dogs, cats and buffaloes are called . . .
4. Robins, eagles, kites, swifts and swallows are called . . .

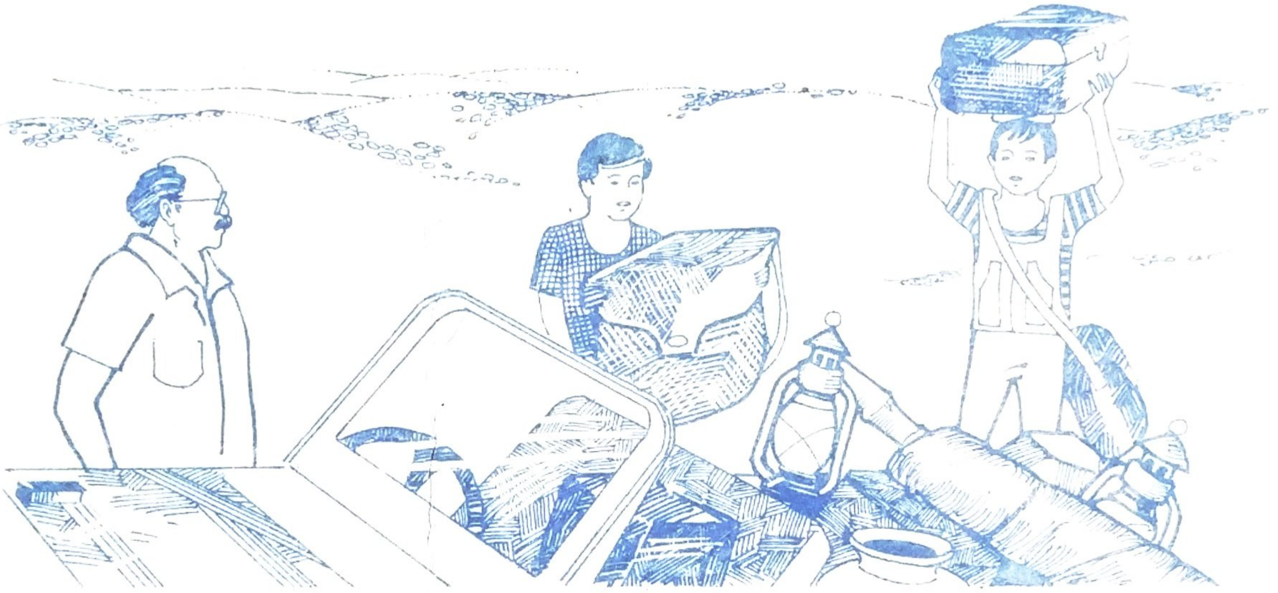
Ravi goes camping (Part One)

One day Ravi had a letter from his Uncle Santosh. Uncle Santosh lived in Jaipur, in Rajasthan, and was a forest officer. 'My dear Ravi,' said the letter. 'I am going out to the forest in ten days and taking your cousin Rajendra with me. We are going to put up a tent near an old fort and stay there for a couple of days. I am sure your school is closed for the holidays now. Ask your father if you can come here for a visit!'

Ravi showed his father the letter and his father agreed to let him go. They booked a ticket on the train to Delhi and a week after that Ravi's father said goodbye to him at the station. 'Have a nice holiday, Ravi,' said his father, 'and don't fight with your cousin.'

The train took two days and a night to reach Delhi, and when Ravi got to the station, there was Uncle Santosh to meet him. They stayed the night in Delhi and the next day



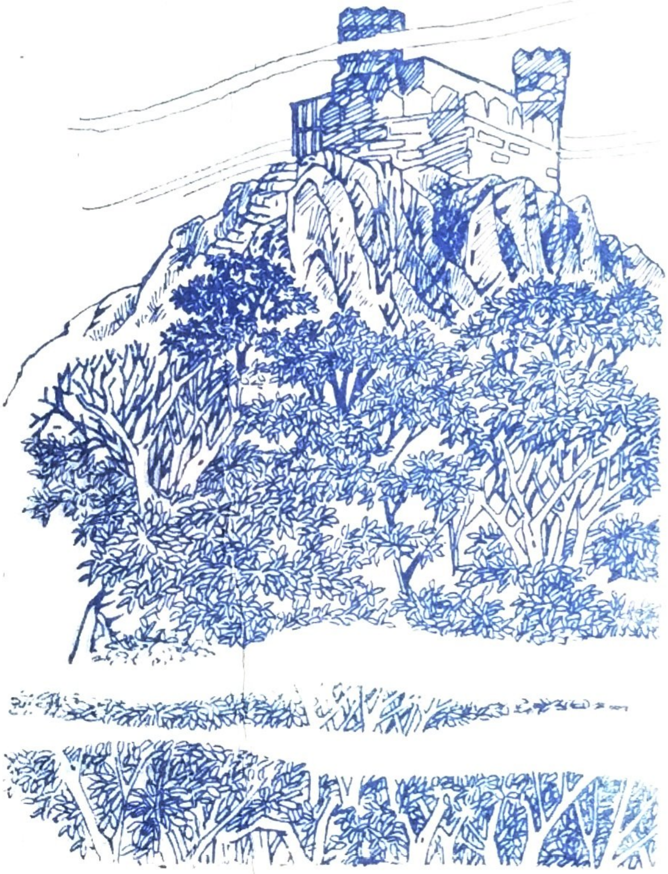


got the train to Jaipur, and went to Uncle Santosh's house. Ravi met his cousin Rajendra and they talked about their camping holiday until late that night.

The next morning they were all up early, and packed all their things in Uncle Santosh's jeep. They took a tent, clothes, lanterns, blankets, food and cooking pots. Then they set off along the road. 'Where are we going, Uncle?' asked Ravi. 'First we are going to a town called Tonk,' replied Uncle Santosh, 'and from there we are going to a village called Kashigaon, and from there we have to go four or five miles through the jungle. Then we shall come to the fort.'

It was very hot on the journey but there was a good breeze coming through the jeep. They had something to eat at Tonk and then went on to Kashigaon. After that the road became very rough and they went up some little hills and into the forest. After four or five miles Uncle Santosh stopped the jeep and cried out, 'We're there.'

'But where is the fort?' asked Ravi. 'About 200 metres away from the road,' said Uncle Santosh. 'Look! you can



see it through those trees.'

'We shall take everything out of the jeep and put up the tent. Then you can go and explore the fort.'

After they had unpacked Uncle Santosh made some tea and then the boys went off through the trees to see the fort.

It was quite big, with a tall gate and stone steps going up to it. There was a deep ditch all round. There was a bridge over the ditch, and the boys ran across it and up the stone steps into the fort. It was an old building: many of the stones were broken, and there were cracks and holes in the floors. Two snakes crawled out of the cracks in the wall and slid away. It was a big building and they spent half an hour going through all the rooms and climbing to the top of the wall. After some time it began to get dark and they walked back through the forest to the tent. Uncle Santosh had been busy cooking and they sat down and ate their supper in the moonlight. 'We saw two snakes,' said Ravi. 'Yes,' said Uncle Santosh. 'There are a lot of snakes in that old fort. You must be careful you don't step on them.'

Exercise A

Choose the correct words from the brackets.

1. Ravi . . . his father the letter. (showing, showed, show)
2. They . . .clothes and lanterns. (take, taking, took)
3. Two snakes . . . out of the cracks in the wall. (crawls, crawling, crawled)
4. Uncle Santosh . . . busy cooking. (have been, was been, had been)
5. 'We are going to Tonk,' . . . Uncle Santosh. (reply, replied, replying)
6. 'Don't . . . with your cousin.' (fight, fighting, fights)

Complete the following in your own words.

1. Uncle Santosh sent . . .
2. The road soon became . . .
3. The old fort was . . .
4. They stayed the night in . . .
5. They took everything . . .
6. Both boys . . .

Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Ravi go on the train?
2. Where did Ravi go after leaving Tonk?
3. Where did the snakes crawl from?
4. Who got up early in the morning?
5. Who made tea in the forest?
6. How did Ravi get to Delhi?
7. How far away was the fort from the tent?
8. Who ate their dinner in the moonlight?

Exercise B

Look at this poem. Some of the words have been left out and a number put in their place. See if you can guess the words from the clues below.

There was a jolly Miller once
Lived by the . . . 1 Dee.
He worked and sang from morning to . . . 2
No lark more blithe than . . . 3
And this the burden of his . . . 4
For ever used to be
I care for nobody no not I
If . . . 5 cares for . . . 6

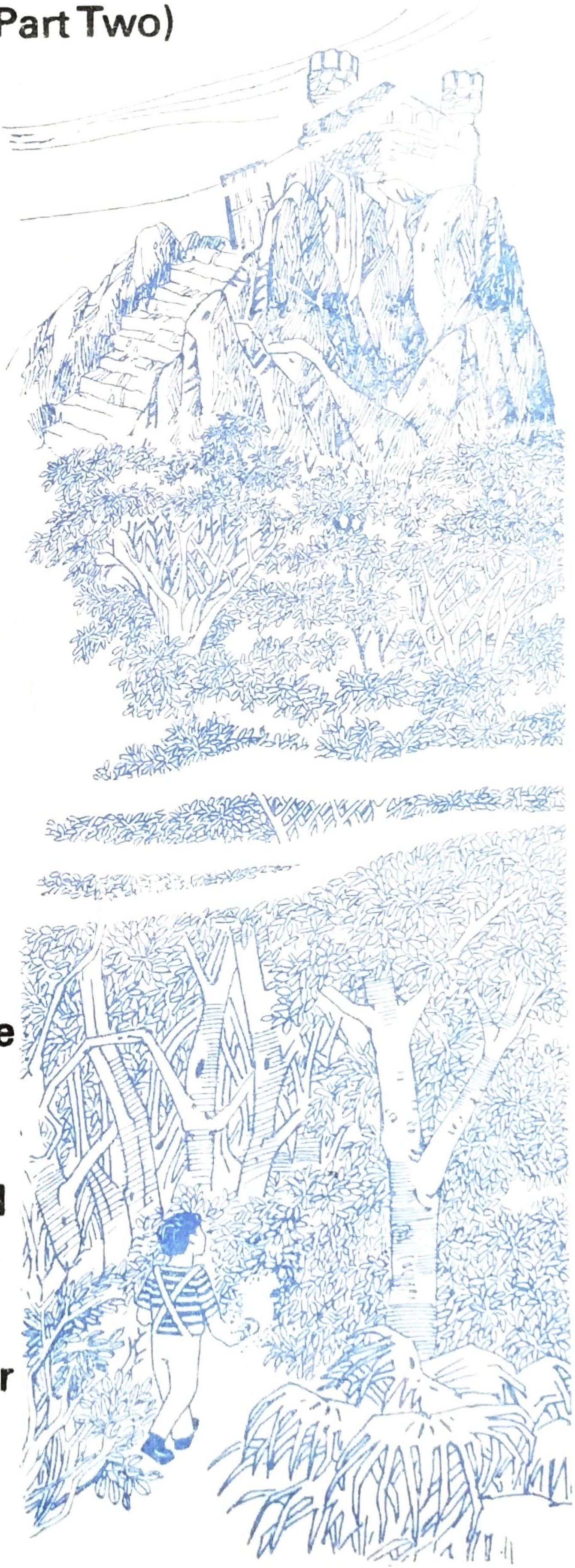
Clues

1. Water which flows from the mountain to the sea.
2. The time when it gets dark.
3. Pronoun standing for the jolly Miller.
4. Something we sing.
5. This word can be found in line 7 of the poem.
6. Pronoun standing for the Miller.

Put the following words in alphabetical order.

roses poppy lily orchid bean
carrot potato wheat corn barley
maize paddy onions turnips
peas cucumber cauliflower violets
quince marrow apple pear

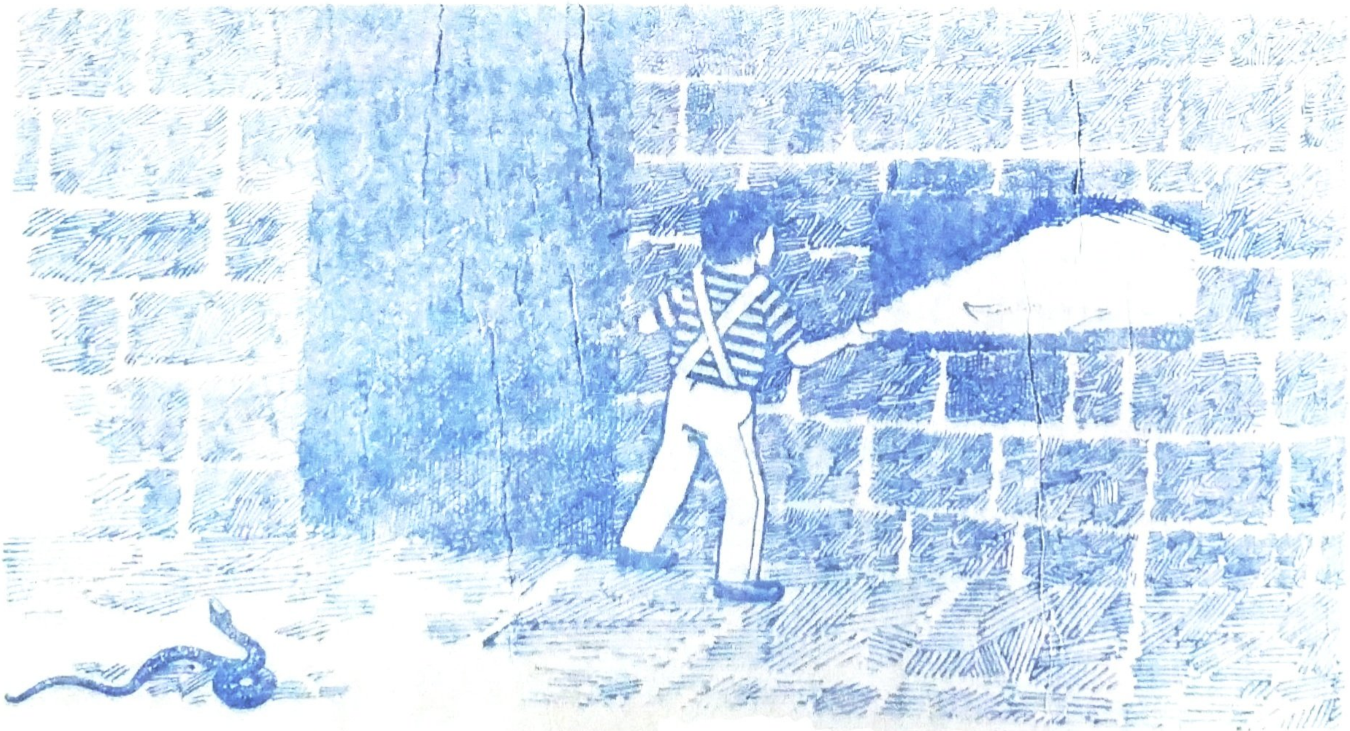
Ravi goes camping (Part Two)



They were all tired after their long journey and after supper they all lay down on their blankets and went to sleep.

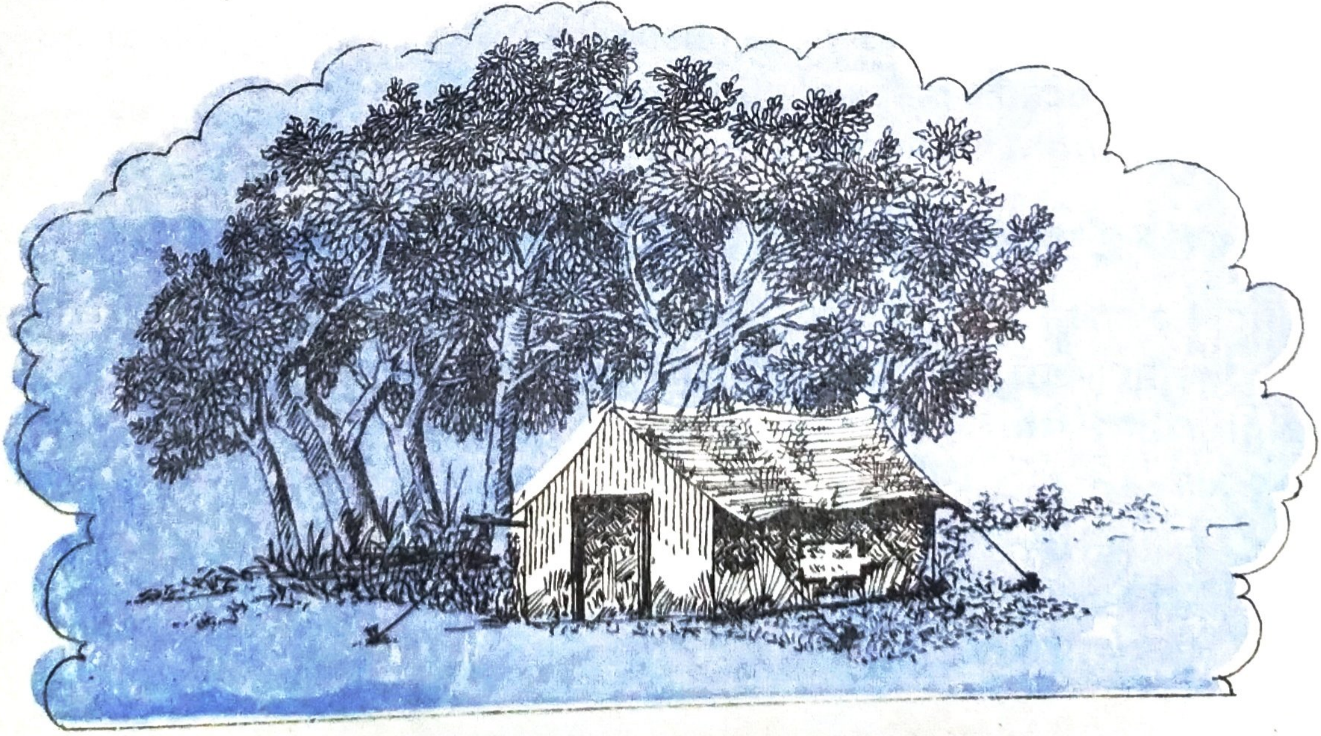
In the middle of the night Ravi woke up. The moon was shining in the sky and outside the tent it was as bright as day. 'I shall go for a walk in the moonlight,' thought Ravi. He got up, walked out of the tent and then stopped. 'I think I'll take my torch,' he said to himself, 'for the dark places.' He took his torch and started to walk through the trees towards the fort. It was very quiet in the forest, but occasionally Ravi heard a sound in the bushes. 'I must look out for snakes,' he said to himself. He got to the fort and as he was going over the bridge he looked down.

At the bottom of the wall, by the side of the ditch, there was a tiny door. He hadn't noticed it in the afternoon. He climbed over the bridge and carefully clambered down the rocky side of the ditch. It was difficult to get down because of the thorns and brambles. At last he was down, and walked across the ditch to the little wooden door. He pushed against it and it opened an inch or so. 'I wonder what's inside,' thought Ravi. He pushed as hard as he could and slowly the heavy door opened. It was very dark inside and cold. Ravi shone his torch and saw some steps going down. He was a little frightened, but he started to walk down the steps. At the bottom of the steps was a corridor, very black and very dirty. Ravi shone his torch again and saw a large hole in one of the walls. It was like a shelf in the wall. Ravi suddenly noticed that there was a paper inside the shelf and he reached up and took it out. He flashed the torch on it.



There was some writing on the paper but it was in strange letters and Ravi could not read it. 'I'm sure Uncle Santosh can read it, though,' said Ravi to himself.

At that moment his torch shone along the corridor, and Ravi saw a huge snake. He turned round and ran as fast as he could along the corridor, up the steps, across the ditch and up the wall. He caught his leg on a thorn and felt the blood running down his leg, but at last he got to the top and ran down the path towards the tent. There was Uncle Santosh with a torch. 'Where have you been?' he cried. 'I woke up and found you weren't in the tent.' Ravi told his uncle about the door and the paper and the snake. 'You are a brave boy,' said Uncle Santosh. 'But don't go out into the forest at night; it's very dangerous.' 'All right, Uncle,' said Ravi, 'but what about this paper?' 'We'll look at it in the morning,' said his uncle. 'Go to sleep now.'



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was it bright outside the tent?
2. Why did Ravi take his torch?
3. Who found Ravi had left the tent?
4. How many people woke up in the middle of the night?
5. Where did Ravi find the shelf?
6. Why did Uncle Santosh say that Ravi was brave?
7. Why did Ravi run away from the dark corridor?
8. What sounds did Ravi hear in the bushes?
9. What did Ravi do when he got back to the tent?
10. What was in the little shelf?

Add not to the following sentences. You will have to change some of the verbs.

1. Ravi took his torch.
2. Uncle Santosh put up the tent.
3. Rajendra went to sleep.
4. There was a large hole in the wall.
5. Uncle Santosh woke up suddenly.
6. Ravi heard a sound in the bushes.
7. Ravi noticed a piece of paper.
8. Ravi caught his leg on a thorn.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

under a bush
under the jeep
along the path
in a tent
in the sky
under his blanket

Exercise B

Who might have said the following?

1. 'I hope this torch works properly.'
2. 'Don't lose your luggage on the train.'
3. 'Why didn't you wake me up?'
4. 'That snake looked dangerous.'
5. 'I'll make the tea.'
6. 'This is where I live.'

Do you remember what a pronoun is? It is a word which stands for a noun. Read the passage below, pick out all the pronouns, and say which noun each pronoun stands for.

1. I am a boy and my name is Ravi.
2. This is my house; it is a big house.
3. My teacher is called Mrs Gordon.
4. There are sixteen children in our class.
5. We have a lot of books in our school.

Do you remember what prepositions are? They show the position between one noun and another. Underline the prepositions in the following. Then write a new sentence of your own using the preposition.

under the table
round the house
past the bridge

over the bridge
into the tent
out of my pocket

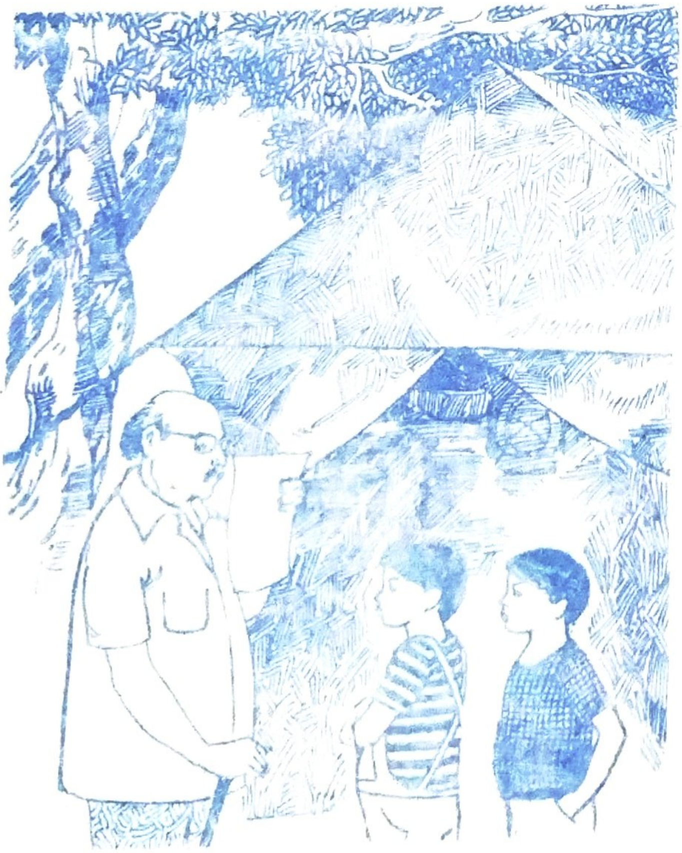
Ravi goes camping (Part Three)

The next morning Uncle Santosh looked at Ravi's paper. 'It's written in Urdu,' he told the boys. 'But we don't know Urdu,' they cried. 'No,' said Uncle Santosh, 'you don't; but I do. It's a poem, and this is what it says:

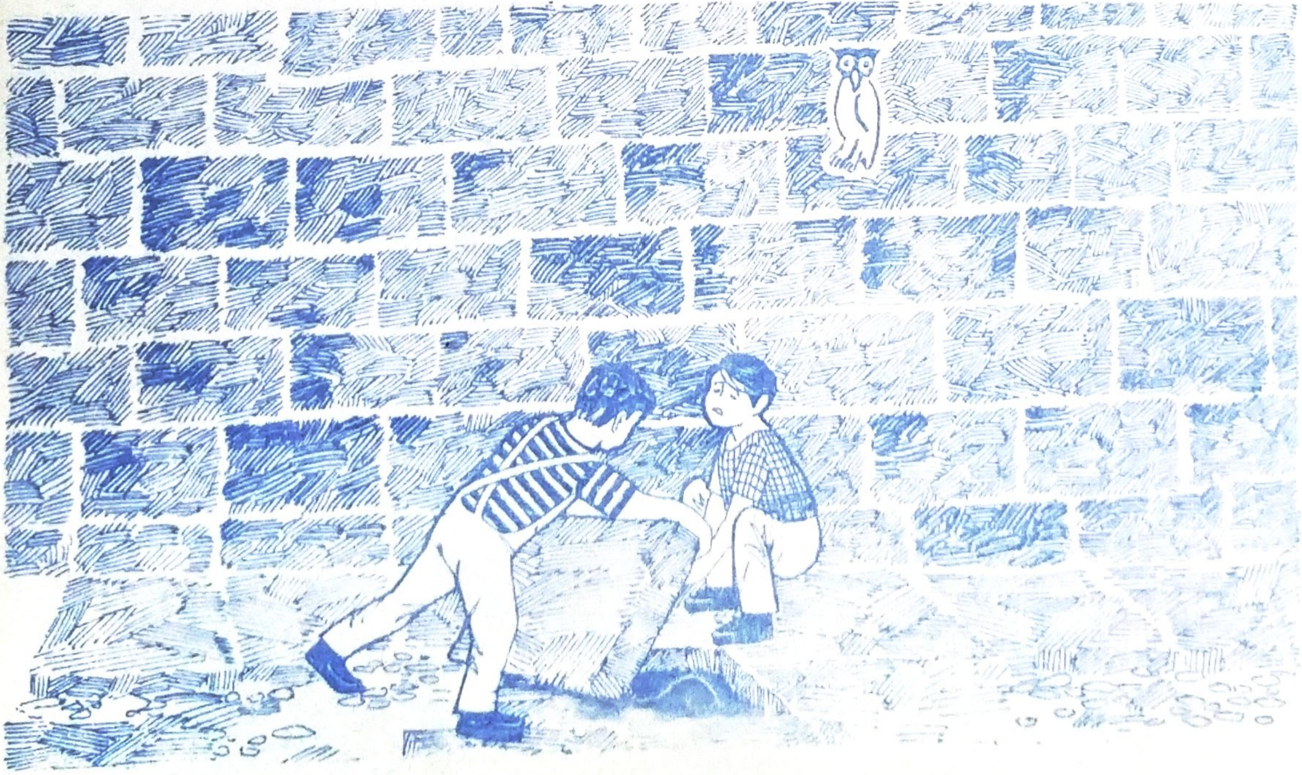
'The owl's a bird with powerful eyes
And all who know him say he's wise,
If treasure here is to be found
The owl says, "Look below the ground." '

'What does that mean?' asked Ravi. 'I don't know,' said Uncle Santosh.

'Now, boys, I'm going out this morning to a place about two miles away from here, to see some young teak trees. You can have another look at the fort.' Uncle Santosh went off in the jeep, and the two boys went off along the path to the fort. 'You go round the ditch on that side,' said Ravi, 'and I'll go this way. If you find anything give me a shout. Look carefully.' 'Yes,' said Rajendra, 'and look carefully for snakes, too!. The boys went round the fort carefully, looking at every stone. When Ravi was half way round the back of the fort he saw



Rajendra. 'I've seen nothing like an owl,' said Rajendra. 'No, nor have I,' said Ravi. 'Let's sit down and have a rest.' They sat down on the grass near the ditch in the shade of an old tree. 'Look at those swallows,' said Ravi. 'They've built their nest in the wall.' Suddenly Rajendra gave a shout, 'And look near the nest,' he cried. 'I'm sure that there's an owl there, cut into the rock.' 'There is,' said Ravi. They climbed down into the ditch and saw a carved stone. It was an owl. 'Do you remember the words of the poem,' said Ravi. 'It said, "Below the ground." ' They began to look on the floor of the ditch. After a few minutes they both gave a shriek of delight. There was a loose stone in the ditch. The two boys pulled and pulled as hard as they could and at last the stone came up. Inside was a dark hole. 'I'll get the torch,' said Ravi. He climbed up out of the ditch and ran off along the path.



Exercise A

Fill in the blanks.

1. The paper was written in . . .
2. . . . had built their nest in the wall.
3. There was a . . . stone in the ditch.
4. Uncle Santosh went to see some young . . . trees.
5. The boys were looking for an . . .
6. Ravi went to get a . . .
7. The . . . was to be found below the ground.

Answer the following questions.

1. When did Uncle Santosh look at the paper?
2. Who found the owl first?
3. Why did the boys look on the floor?
4. What kind of eyes does an owl have?
5. Could the boys read Urdu?
6. How far away were the teak trees?
7. Where did the boys sit?
8. Why did the boys give a shriek of delight?

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

two miles away
have a rest
a curved stone
near the rest
have another look
in the shade of a tree
looking carefully
below the ground

Exercise B

Write questions to these answers. All the answers could have been given by Ravi while he was in the forest.

1. I saw a huge snake.
2. It is not very sweet.
3. I haven't seen anything.
4. It's a kind of bird.
5. I can't read it.
6. My father gave it to me.
7. I don't feel hungry.
8. I've left it in the tent.

Add capital letters and full stops to the following.

maya and mala both went to saint mary's school they were in class three their teacher was called miss sharma she was a very good teacher she wore a sari she carried a black handbag her father worked in the commercial bank on mitford street.

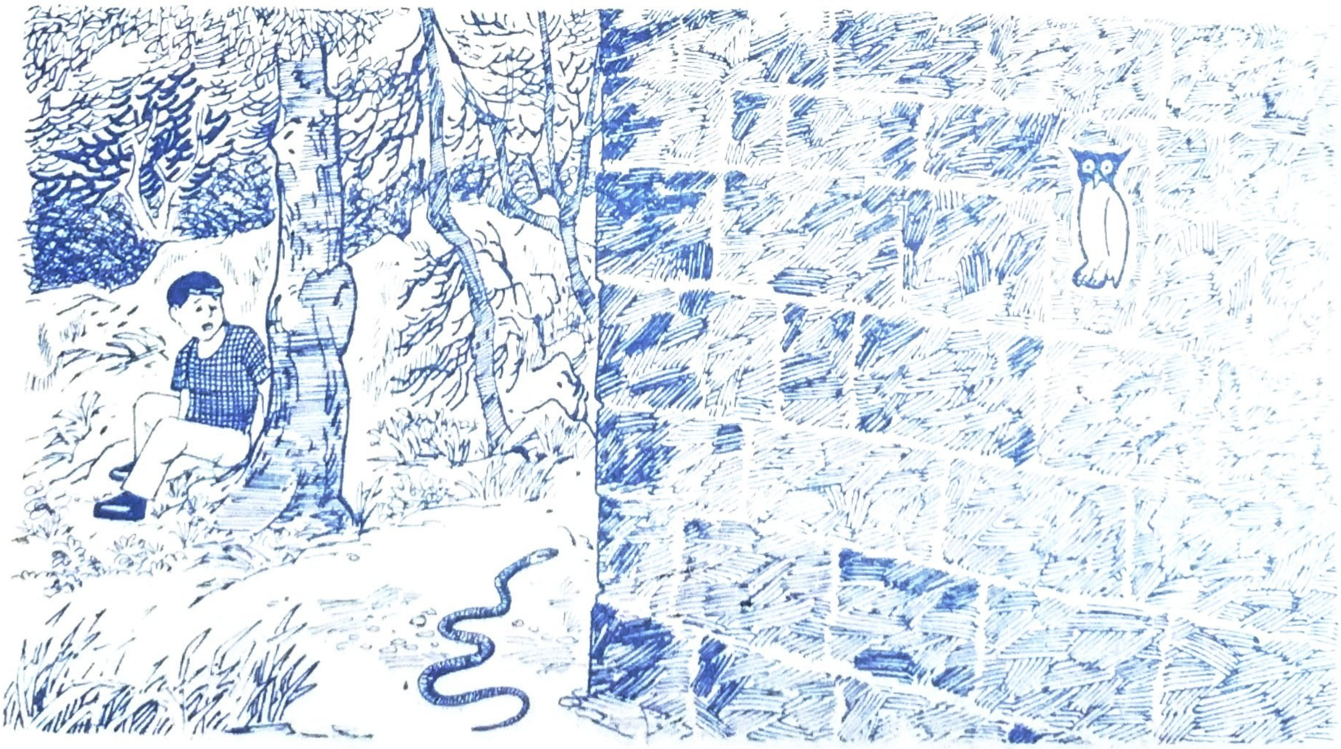
Try to find these words. They all begin with g.

1. A young person who is not a boy.
2. Something to shoot with.
3. It can't be bad.
4. North West corner of India.
5. The fish who thought he was very clever.

Ravi goes camping (Part Four)

Rajendra looked at the hole, and as he did so the head of a snake came up through the opening. Rajendra was frightened, but he sat quite still; the snake came slowly out of the hole. It looked at Rajendra and slid off through the bushes. At that moment Ravi came back with the torch. 'We were lucky we didn't put our hands in the hole,' said Rajendra. 'Why?' asked Ravi. 'There was a big snake in it.' Ravi shone the torch into the hole and they both peered inside. 'I can see a box,' said Ravi. He put both hands into the hole and pulled out a small wooden box, crossed with metal bands and black with age. 'It's very heavy,' said Ravi. 'Let's carry it back to the tent.'

It was hard work. The sun was very hot and the box was very heavy. They pushed the box up the wall of the ditch and between them they carried it to the tent. At that



moment Uncle Santosh arrived in his jeep. 'We've found a box, Uncle!' cried Ravi. Full of smiles, Uncle Santosh jumped out of the jeep and came towards them. 'Let's have a look,' he cried. He tried to pull open the top of the box, but it was stuck tight with age and dirt. 'Let's try my knife,' said Uncle Santosh. He took out his penknife and pushed the blade between the lid and the box. At last it opened. 'No gold coins,' cried Ravi 'or jewels or diamonds?' 'No, I'm afraid not,' said Uncle Santosh. 'But there are some papers.' He pulled a bundle of papers out of the box.

'Are they valuable?' asked Ravi. 'I don't know,' said Uncle Santosh. 'But when we get back to Jaipur we'll take them to the museum.' He put the papers back in the box and put the box in the tent.

That night Ravi did not wake up, but he dreamt about gold coins and jewels. The next morning they packed everything into the jeep and went back to Jaipur.

Uncle Santosh went off to the museum to show his friend the papers. When he came back he was smiling happily. 'Those papers were very valuable,' he told the boys. 'The museum people are going to buy them for a thousand rupees. You will be able to take home some money when you go, Ravi.'

The boys were delighted, and when Ravi met his father and mother once again he told them about his adventures and gave them Rs 500. Rajendra and he never forgot the kind owl who helped them to find the old box.

Exercise A

Match the following.

A	B
The snake	into the hole.
Ravi shone the torch	to the tent.
They pushed the box	to the museum.
They carried it back	slid through the bushes.
He took the papers	some money.
Ravi gave his father	up the wall.

Answer the following questions.

1. Were the papers valuable?
2. Did the boys find any treasure?
3. Was Uncle Santosh happy?
4. What was in the hole?
5. Who opened the box?
6. Who bought the papers?
7. What did Ravi never forget?
8. Was the box old?
9. Who put the box in the tent?
10. Why did Uncle Santosh smile happily?

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

1. They all . . . back to Jaipur. (go)
2. The boys . . . delighted. (be)
3. He . . . out a small wooden box. (pull)
4. They . . . the box into the tent. (carry)
5. Ravi . . . about gold coins. (dream)
6. Ravi . . . them about his adventures. (tell)

Exercise B

Try to find the mistakes in the following.

1. Ravi did not went to the forest.
2. Ravi's torch is not working that night.
3. They went to sleep after they had ate their supper.
4. 'Where you went?' asked Uncle Santosh.
5. 'It was dangerous, isn't it?'
6. 'I didn't saw any snakes.'

Read the following and then use the phrases in sentences of your own.

as brown as a berry
as thin as a rake
as light as air
as dry as a stick
as hot as fire
as soft as wax

Do you remember what you learnt about inverted commas in Book 2? Put inverted commas in the following.

1. I am going home, she said.
2. Have you finished your work? he asked.
3. No, she replied, but my mother is ill.

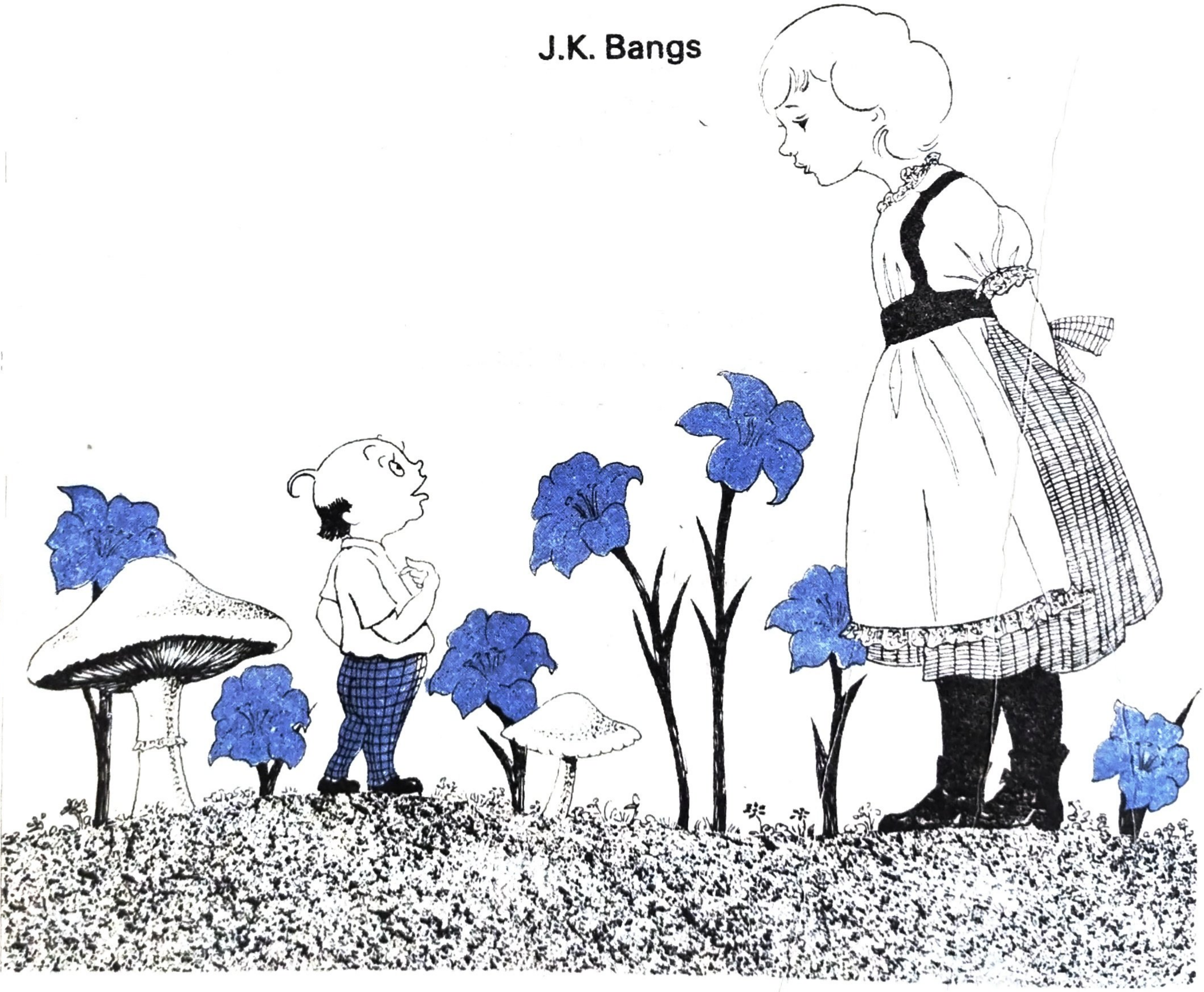
Now try these. Add full stops, question marks and commas.

1. Let's all go she shouted
2. Where shall we go I asked
3. I don't know she said
4. Come on I said let's go to the river

The little elf-man

I met a little elf-man once
Down where the lilies blow.
I asked him why he was so small,
And why he didn't grow.
He slightly frowned, and with his eye
He looked me through and through—
'I'm just as big for me,' said he,
'As you are big for you!'

J.K. Bangs



Exercise A

Read the poem on page 30 again. How many words at the end of the lines rhyme with the words below?

grow you he

How many words in the middle of lines rhyme with the words below?

eye he must air

In English we have many sayings which are called proverbs. Here are some. See if you can match them with their right meanings in column B.

A	B
1. Better late than never.	If you repair something as soon as it gets bad it will save time later on.
2. Never do things by halves.	It is better to come to something late than not at all.
3. Many hands make light work.	If you have a lot of people to help, your work gets done quickly.
4. A stitch in time saves nine.	If too many people help, the work may not be done well.
5. Too many cooks spoil the broth.	Try to finish every part of a job.

Precocious piggy

Where are you going to, you little pig?
I'm leaving my mother,
I'm growing so big!
So young, so big!
What, leaving your mother,
You foolish young pig?

Where are you going to, you little pig?
I've got a new spade,
and I'm going to dig!
To dig, little pig!
A little pig dig!
Well, I never saw a pig with a spade
that could dig!

Where are you going to, you little pig?
I'm going to the barber's to buy me a wig!
A wig, little pig?
A pig in a wig!
Why, whoever before saw a pig in a wig!

Where are you going to, you little pig?
Why, I'm going to the ball
to dance a fine jig!
A jig, little pig?
A pig dance a jig!
Well, I never before saw a pig dance a jig!

Thomas Hood

Exercise A

Sometimes in English we want to join two words together; for example:

black **and** white   big **or** small

The words in bold type are called joining words or conjunctions. Sometimes conjunctions join words; sometimes they join sentences. Look at the following: the conjunctions are all in bold type.

1. I want a cup of tea **and** a bun.
2. He is old **but** strong.
3. I want a biscuit **and** I also want an apple.
4. The door was open **but** he did not go in.

Put suitable conjunctions in the following blanks, and write the complete sentences in your exercise books.

1. Do you like tea . . .coffee?
2. I have lost my knife . . . fork.
3. She is very thin . . . she eats a lot.
4. Are you going to buy a shirt . . . a pair of trousers?
5. Is that a robin . . . a swallow?
6. Are you going to walk . . . run?
7. My father . . . my mother are going to the market.
8. I can sing . . . I can't whistle.

The nest

A little bird sat on a bough.
He sat and sang: 'I'm happy now;
The cold, cold wind has gone to bed;
The sun is shining overhead,
And shining on a little nest.
And on a bird with browny breast.'
'Where is your nest?'
'Ah! no one knows,
But two little birds
And a brier rose.'

M. Ashworth

Exercise A

Fill up the blanks in the following with a, an or the.

1. Do you know what . . . ostrich is?
2. It's . . . very large bird.
3. It lives in . . . country called Australia.
4. In Australia there is also . . . animal called . . . kangaroo.
5. . . . kangaroo is . . . best jumper in the world.
6. It can jump over . . . fence ten foot high.

What do you think the following are?

1. A round ball made of leather.
2. Something which grows and has leaves and branches.
3. Some things made of leather which go on the feet.
4. Something cut from a sheep's body.
5. Something to make clothes flat after washing them.
6. Some people wear this on their noses to help them see better.

These are common in English. Try to use them in sentences of your own.

a regiment of soldiers
a swarm of bees
a chain of hills

a flock of geese
a herd of cattle
a crowd of people

Uncle Prasad and the flying machine

(Part One)

Ravi sat on his bed thinking. He had a pencil and a piece of paper in his hand, and he was thinking and drawing at the same time. He was drawing a flying machine.

Ravi had been working at the design for over two months and now it was nearly finished. It was a good design and he was very happy. At that moment he heard a sound at the front door and ran out of his room.

'Hello, Uncle Prasad!' he cried. 'Come in! I want to show you my flying machine.'

Uncle Prasad was old and fat, and had a long moustache and a shiny bald head. He lived in a small house at the other side of the town, near the High School.

Ravi showed him the drawings of his flying machine.

'That won't fly!' said Uncle Prasad with a laugh. 'That won't fly at all.'

'Why not?' asked Ravi.

'It's too small,' said Uncle Prasad. He thought a little, and pulled at his moustache. 'Besides,' he continued, 'it's got no engine.'

'Of course it doesn't have an engine,' said Ravi, 'it flies without one, like a bird; it's a glider!'

'It won't fly,' said Uncle Prasad. 'I bet my best Sunday boots it won't fly! I'm sure it won't fly.'

'I'm sure it will!' said Ravi.

'Will it carry me?' asked Uncle Prasad, with a laugh.

'Of course it will,' said Ravi. 'I'm going to start work on it this week. If you come back in two months I shall give you a ride.'

'All right,' said Uncle Prasad. 'Let's see what happens.'

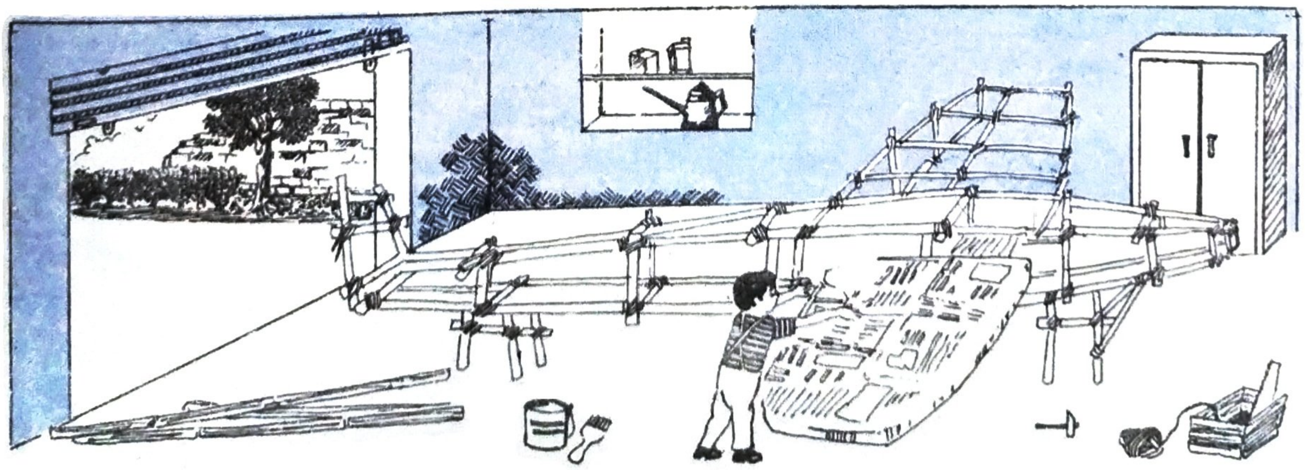
In the next few days Ravi worked very hard. He collected lots of bamboo and string, and a great deal of old newspaper; he borrowed a knife and a screwdriver. At the back of his house was a small garage. Ravi's father did not have a car and so the garage was empty. Ravi said to his father, 'Father, I need a workshop. I want to use the garage.

'What to do you want a workshop for?' asked his father.

'I'm making a flying machine,' said Ravi. 'It's going to carry Uncle Prasad.'

His father laughed. 'All right,' he said, 'you can use the garage, but don't make too much noise.'

The next day Ravi started work. He made the wings of the plane out of bamboo, he put screws in all the joints and tied them up tightly with string. Then he covered the wings with three sheets of newspaper and fixed some wood beneath the wings.



Exercise A

Match the following.

A	B
Ravi was drawing	at the front door.
Ravi heard a sound	a long moustache.
The garage was at	lots of bamboo.
Ravi made the wings	a flying machine.
Uncle Prasad had	an engine.
The plane didn't have	out of bamboo.
Ravi put screws	the back of the house.
Ravi collected	in all the joints.

Say whether the following are true about the story.

2. Ravi's father didn't have a car.
3. Uncle Prasad was not very fat.
4. Ravi used the garage as a workshop.
5. Ravi didn't use any screws.
6. Ravi didn't have a knife of his own.
7. Uncle Prasad's house was quite big.
8. Ravi covered the wings with newspaper.

Use the following in sentences of your own.

I want to use
a long moustache
too much noise
old and fat

out of bamboo
with a laugh
over two months
what happens

Exercise B

Do you remember what a verb is? Underline the verbs in the following sentences.

The girls danced and the boys ran.
Our teacher smiled and my mother sang.

Sometimes we use words which tell us more about the verbs in a sentence. For example;

The girls danced **beautifully**. The boys ran **quickly**.
The teacher smiled **happily** and my mother sang **sweetly**.

The words in heavy type are called adverbs.
See if you can find the adverbs in the following sentences.

1. The teacher spoke crossly to one of the boys.
2. The boys spoke politely to the teacher.
3. The dog ate his dinner quickly.
4. The boys marched smartly.

Quite often we make adverbs from adjectives; for example:

adjective	adverb
quick	quickly
near	nearly
happy	happily
comfortable	comfortably

Fill in the blanks in the following using the adverbs above.

1. Yesterday I was . . . run over by a jeep.
2. My father lived . . . until he was ninety.
3. Go . . . to the shop and buy some rice.
4. My mother can sit . . . in that chair.

Uncle Prasad and the flying machine
(Part Two)

Ravi made a tailplane of bamboo and paper. He made a rod of bamboo and paper. He made a rod of bamboo so that the pilot could turn the tailplane to the right or to the left. In two months the plane was finished. Ravi painted the newspaper wings a bright blue. Then he called his father.

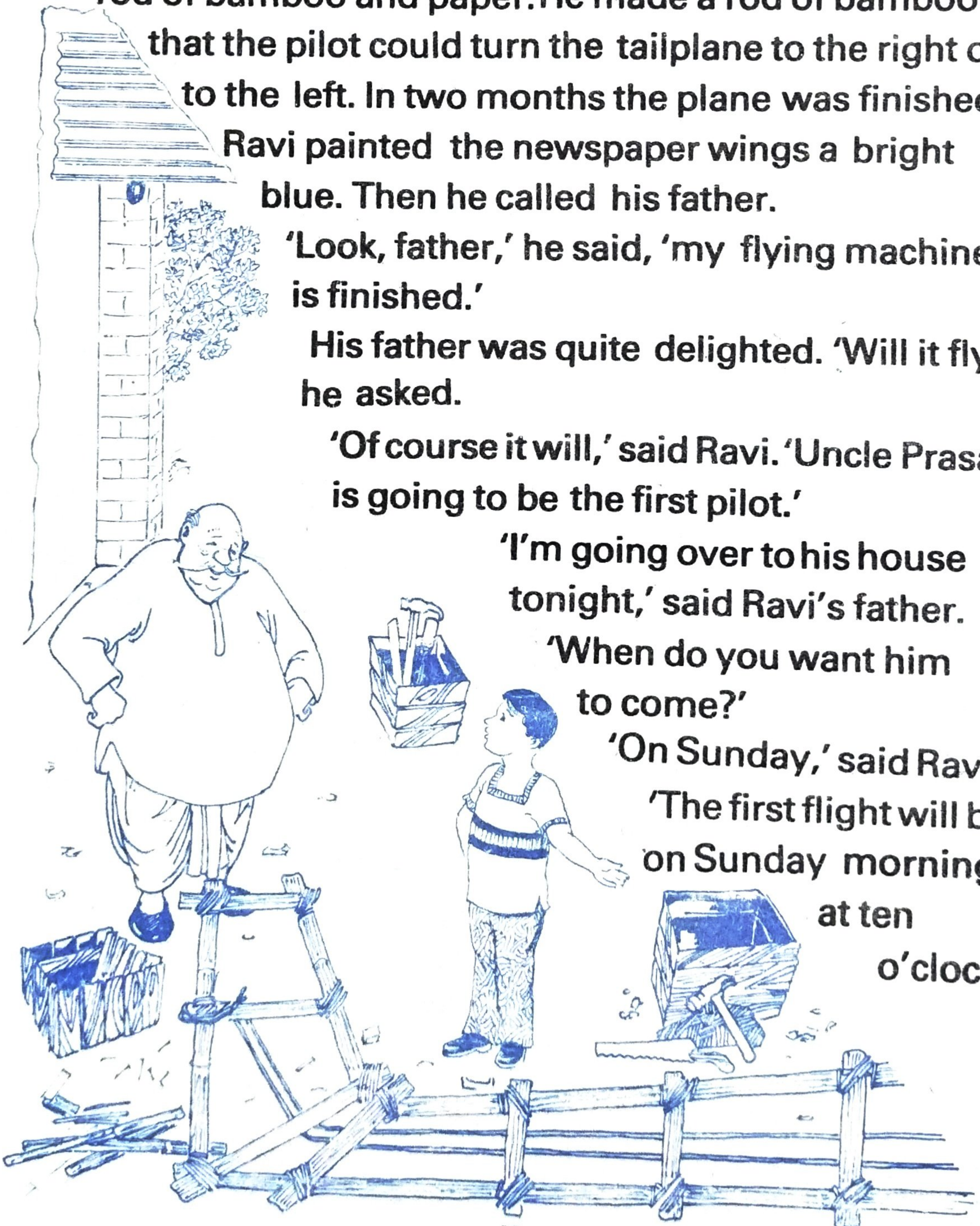
'Look, father,' he said, 'my flying machine is finished.'

His father was quite delighted. 'Will it fly?' he asked.

'Of course it will,' said Ravi. 'Uncle Prasad is going to be the first pilot.'

'I'm going over to his house tonight,' said Ravi's father. 'When do you want him to come?'

'On Sunday,' said Ravi. 'The first flight will be on Sunday morning at ten o'clock.'



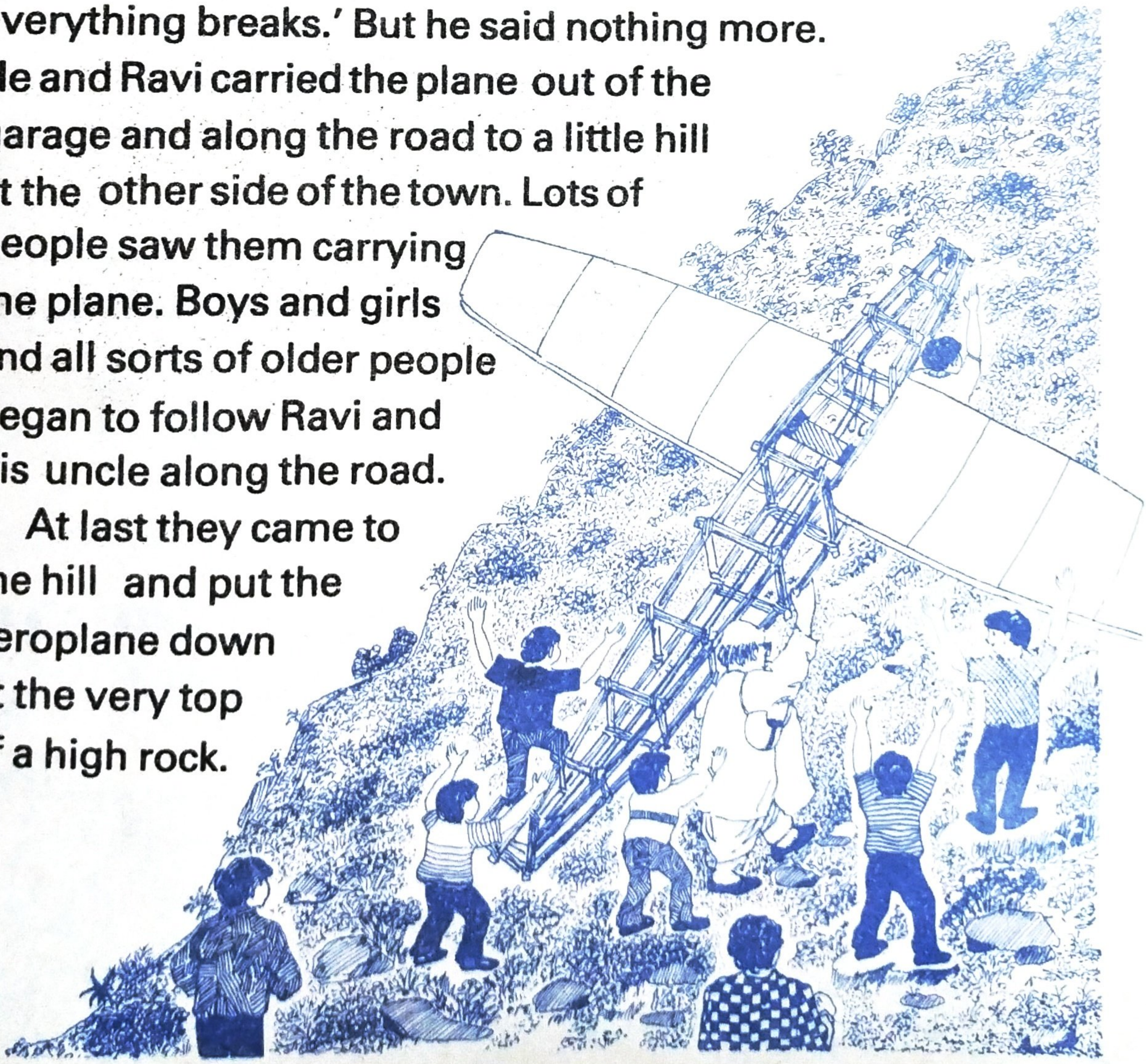
On Sunday Uncle Prasad came to Ravi's house for breakfast. After breakfast Ravi took him to the garage to see the plane.

'It doesn't look very strong,' said Uncle Prasad with a worried look.

'Oh, it is,' said Ravi, 'very strong. It will easily carry you.' Uncle Prasad laughed.

'All right,' he said, 'we shall see.' And he thought to himself, 'What a noise there will be when I sit on it and everything breaks.' But he said nothing more. He and Ravi carried the plane out of the garage and along the road to a little hill at the other side of the town. Lots of people saw them carrying the plane. Boys and girls and all sorts of older people began to follow Ravi and his uncle along the road.

At last they came to the hill and put the aeroplane down at the very top of a high rock.



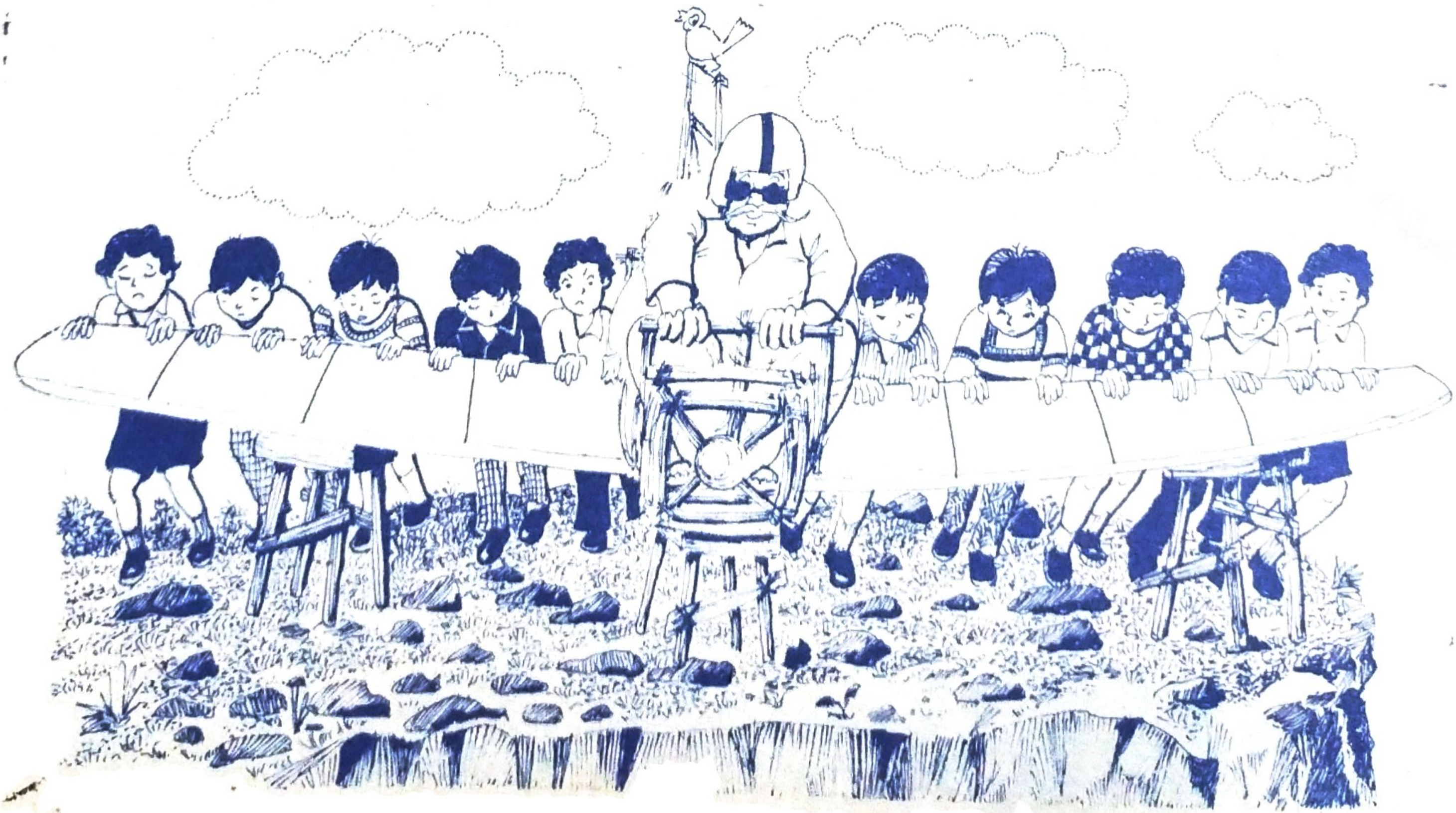
'Now Uncle Prasad, jump in!' said Ravi.

'Jump in!' shouted Uncle Prasad. 'Jump in where?'

'Oh!' said Ravi. 'You have to sit on this piece of wood. Now listen carefully. I'll tell you how to fly the plane. These loops of string are for your feet and you put both hands on this bar. If you want the plane to go up, you push the bar towards you. If you want the plane to go right you push your right foot down. If you want the plane to go to the left, you put your left foot down. Can you remember all that?

Uncle Prasad smiled to himself. He knew the plane would not fly and so he was not at all frightened. He sat on the seat and put his feet through the loops of string and held tightly on to the bamboo rod.

'I'm ready,' he said to Ravi. Then he repeated it. 'I'm ready,' he said, 'but the plane isn't going up.' He laughed loudly.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was Ravi's father delighted?
2. Why did boys and girls follow Ravi?
3. Why was Uncle Prasad not frightened?
4. What were the loops of string for?
5. What was the bar for?
6. Where did they carry the plane?
7. How long did the plane take to make?
8. Who came to Ravi's house for breakfast?
9. Why did Uncle Prasad have a worried look?
10. Who shouted 'Jump in!'?

Match the following.

A	B
After breakfast	up the hill.
They carried the plane	in the garage.
Ravi made the plane	to himself.
Ravi took the plane	the plane was finished.
Uncle Prasad smiled	out of the garage.
In two months	they went to the garage.

Say whether the following are right or wrong about the passage.

1. Uncle Prasad thought the plane was strong.
2. Ravi thought the plane was strong.
3. Uncle Prasad thought the plane would not fly.
4. Ravi thought that the plane would not fly.
5. Uncle Prasad sat on the seat.
6. They put the plane on a high rock.

Exercise B

Do you remember what you learnt about conjunctions on page 33? Add conjunctions in the blanks below.

1. The man was old . . . grey.
2. He was old . . . he was strong.
3. She was shouting . . . she was angry.
4. He was hungry, . . . he had eaten nothing.
5. You knew . . . I was coming.

(for, but, that, because, and)

See if you can guess the following things? Some may have two correct answers.

1. A thing for keeping us warm at night.
2. A thing for putting sugar in tea.
3. A thing for writing with.
4. A thing for looking at ourselves in.
5. A thing for wearing on our heads.
6. A thing for eating off.

Look at the following sentences.

This dress is darker than yours.
My brother is taller than yours.

Now fill in the blanks in the following.

1. She is . . . than I am.
2. He is . . . than his son.
3. This torch is . . . than yours.
4. His house is . . . than mine.
5. A bag is . . . than a suitcase.

(smaller, prettier, cheaper, brighter, taller)

Uncle Prasad and the flying machine

(Part Three)

'Wait a minute,' said Ravi. His uncle looked round. Behind the plane were ten boys, all friends of Ravi's. Ravi raised his right hand. Then he shouted.

'Now, come on boys, all together—push!'

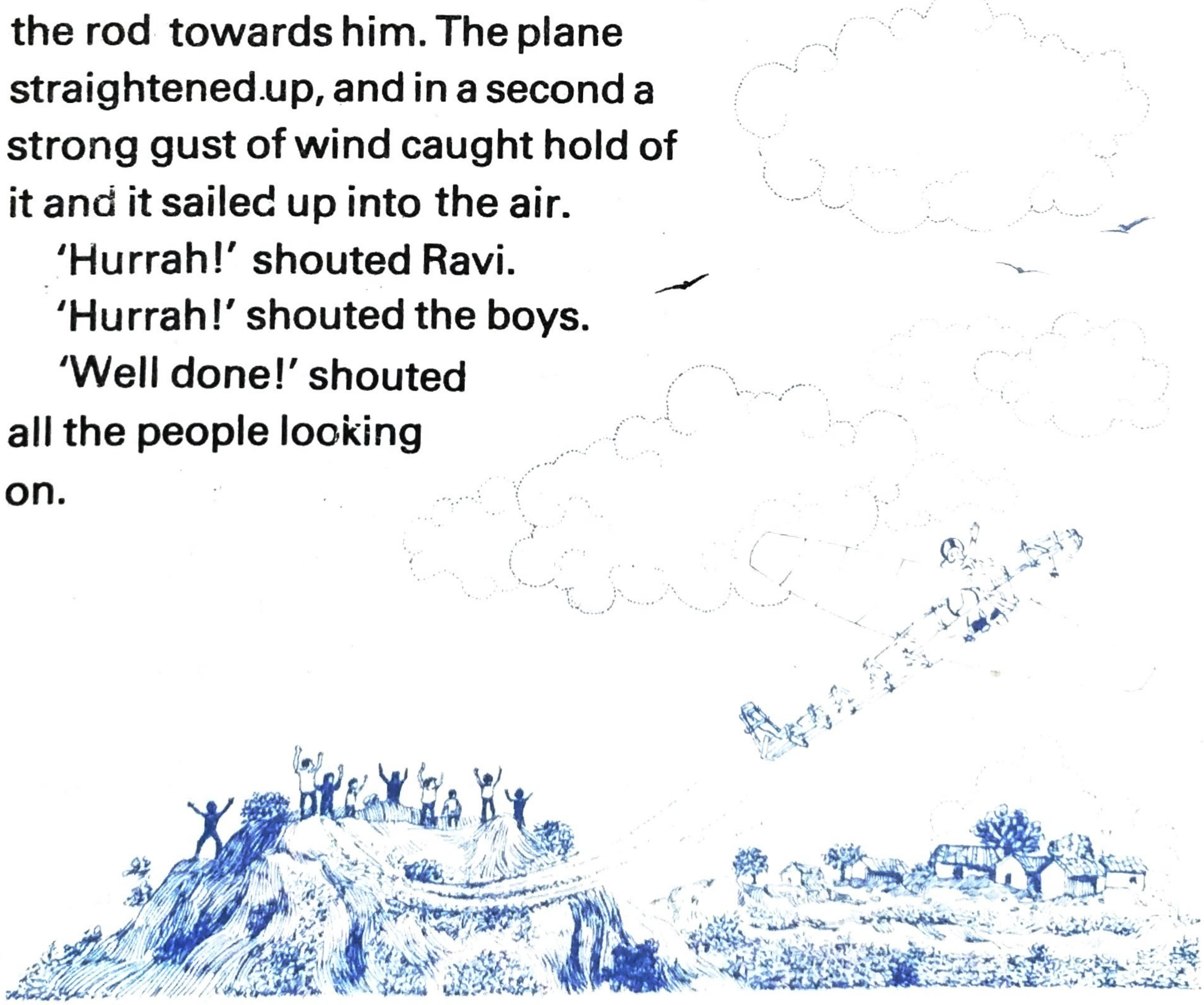
The boys all pushed, and before Uncle Prasad knew what was happening the plane had been hurled over the rock and had started to fall at great speed towards the fields below.

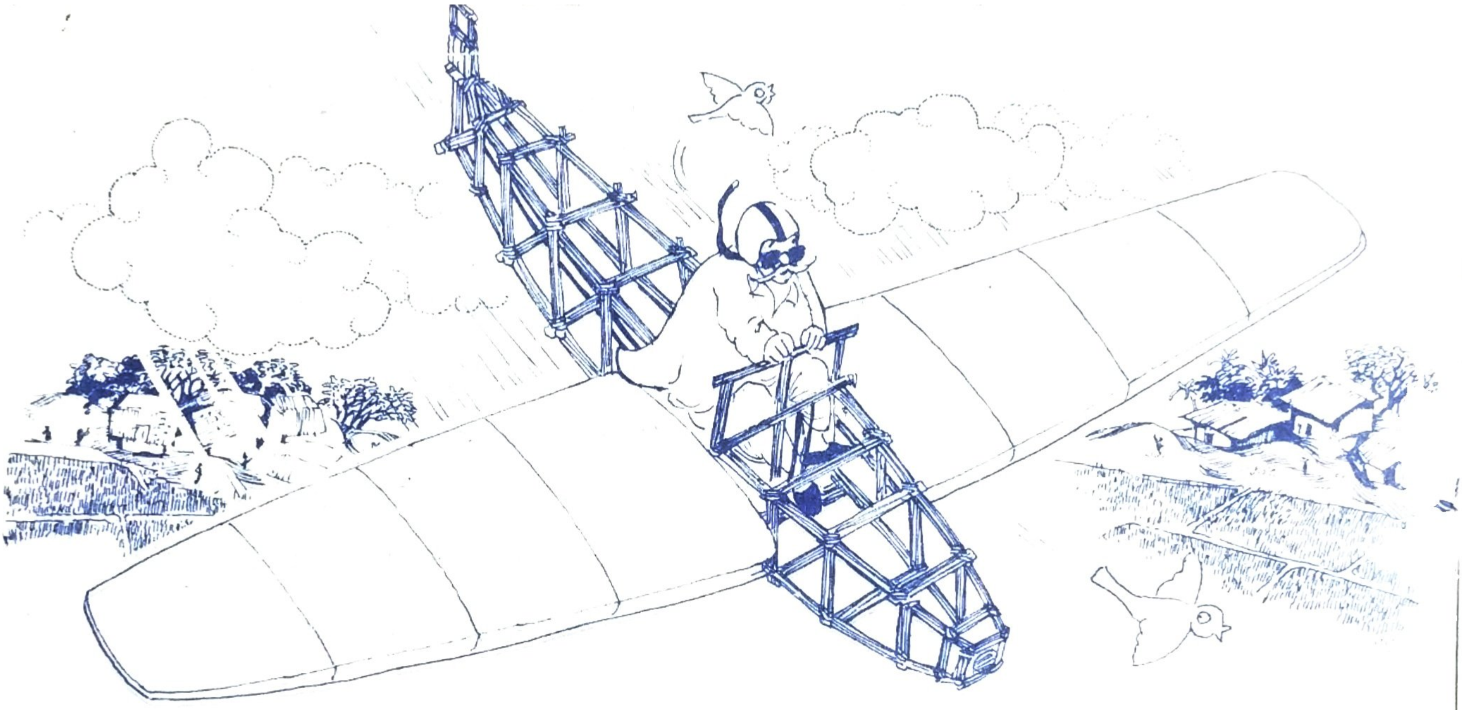
Uncle Prasad let out a shriek and pulled the rod towards him. The plane straightened up, and in a second a strong gust of wind caught hold of it and it sailed up into the air.

'Hurrah!' shouted Ravi.

'Hurrah!' shouted the boys.

'Well done!' shouted all the people looking on.





Uncle Prasad did not shout. His face was white with fear as he looked down at the ground. The plane was going higher and higher. Soon Ravi and his friends were small dots on the hill below. Uncle Prasad looked round. Below him he could see the town and the river and the road leading away towards the city. He pushed a loop of string down and the plane started to turn. He pushed the other loop down and the plane started to turn the other way.

'These strings work well,' said Uncle Prasad out loud, 'and I'm becoming quite a good pilot.'

'But I think I've had enough now. I'm going to go back home.' He pushed down his left foot but nothing happened. He looked down and noticed that the string had broken.

'Oh, my goodness!' he said to himself, 'now what shall I do?'

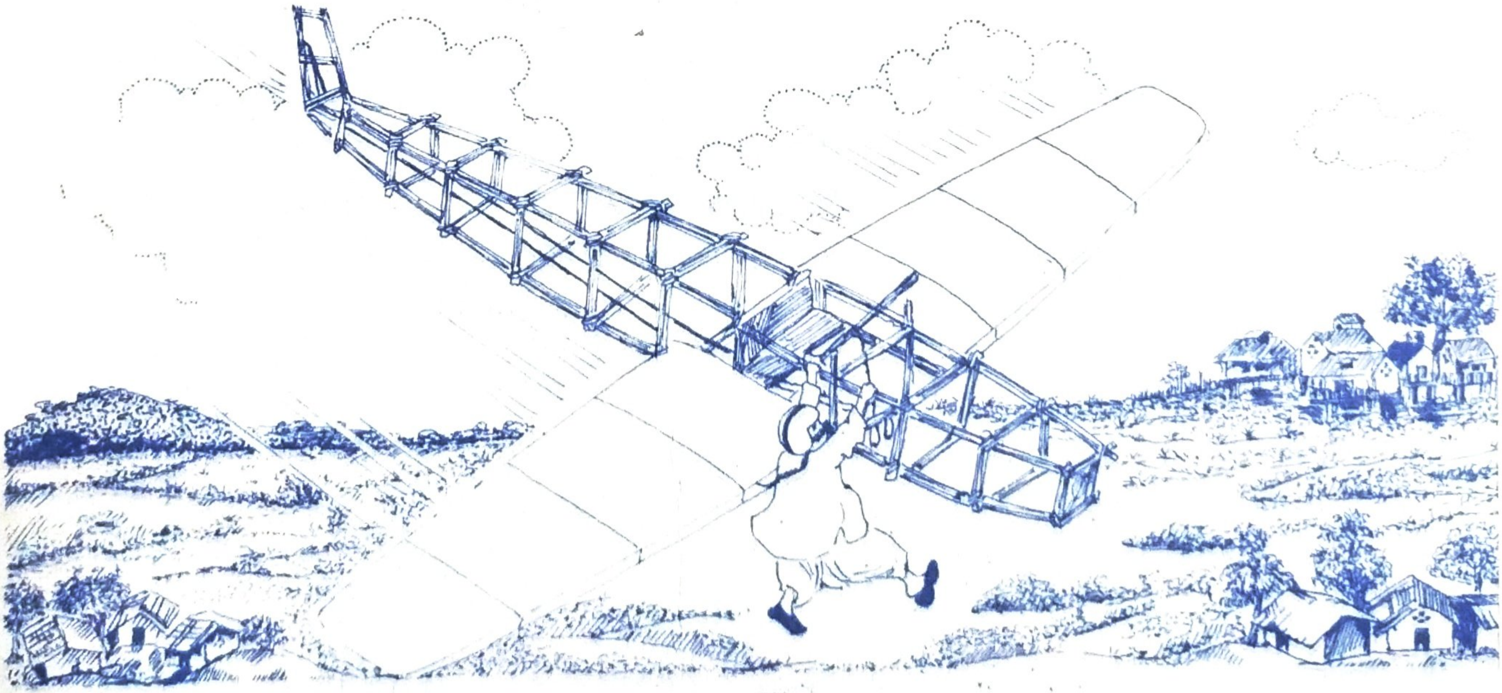
The plane was rushing along at a great speed. Ahead of him, hundreds of feet below, he could see the first houses of the city. The plane rushed on and on.

'I wonder if I can mend that string,' said Uncle Prasad to himself. He leant over and tried to catch the end of the string, but suddenly the whole plane tilted over on its side. Uncle Prasad fell off his seat and just managed to catch on to it with one hand, before he fell out of the plane altogether. He shrieked aloud,

'Help! Help!'

But there was nobody to help him.

Uncle Prasad was fat and he was heavy, but slowly he got his other hand on to the seat. Slowly and painfully he pulled himself up towards the machine. His arms ached, but he pulled and pulled. When he looked down he found that the weight of his body had pulled the machine forward, and it was now heading towards the ground at a tremendous pace.



Exercise A

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. A strong . . . of wind caught hold of it.
2. Uncle Prasad was a good . . .
3. Uncle Prasad . . . aloud.
4. The plane had been . . . over the rock.
5. The plane . . . up into the air.
6. Ravi . . . his right hand.
7. Uncle Prasad pushed a . . . of string.
8. The whole plane . . . over on its side.

Answer the following questions.

1. Who pushed the plane over the rock?
2. Why was Uncle Prasad's face white?
3. Who wanted to go home?
4. Who tried to mend the string?
5. What tilted over on its side?
6. Why did Uncle Prasad's arms ache?
7. Who let out a shriek?
8. Who were dots on the hill?
9. Where did Uncle Prasad fall?
10. What happened when Uncle Prasad pushed his left foot down?

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

a gust of wind
fat and heavy
all pushed together
his uncle
fell downwards
leading towards

Exercise B

Read page 39 again.

We usually make adverbs from adjectives, by adding ly.

For example:

Adjective	Adverb
slow	slowly
quick	quickly

But if an adjective ends in y we change the y to i before adding ly.

For example:

Adjective	Adverb
sleepy	sleepily
angry	angrily

Now change these adjectives into adverbs and use them in sentences of your own.

heavy
sad
fierce
proud
hungry
happy
neat
busy
sweet

Write the correct form of the verb in the following.

1. She . . . my pencil. (use)
2. Doesn't she . . . one of her own? (have)
3. No, hers is . . . (break)
4. She always . . . mine. (borrow)
5. I . . . her one yesterday. (lend)
6. It . . . a red mark on it. (have)

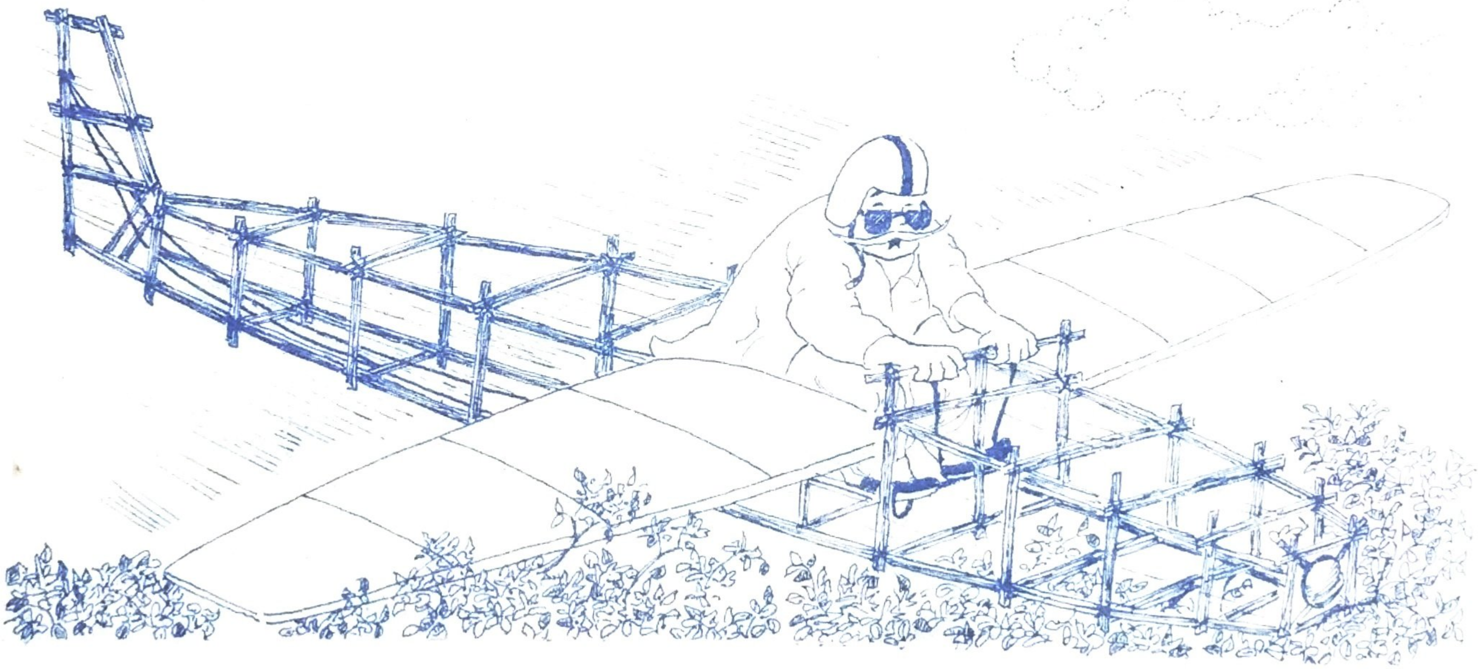
Uncle Prasad and the flying machine

(Part Four)

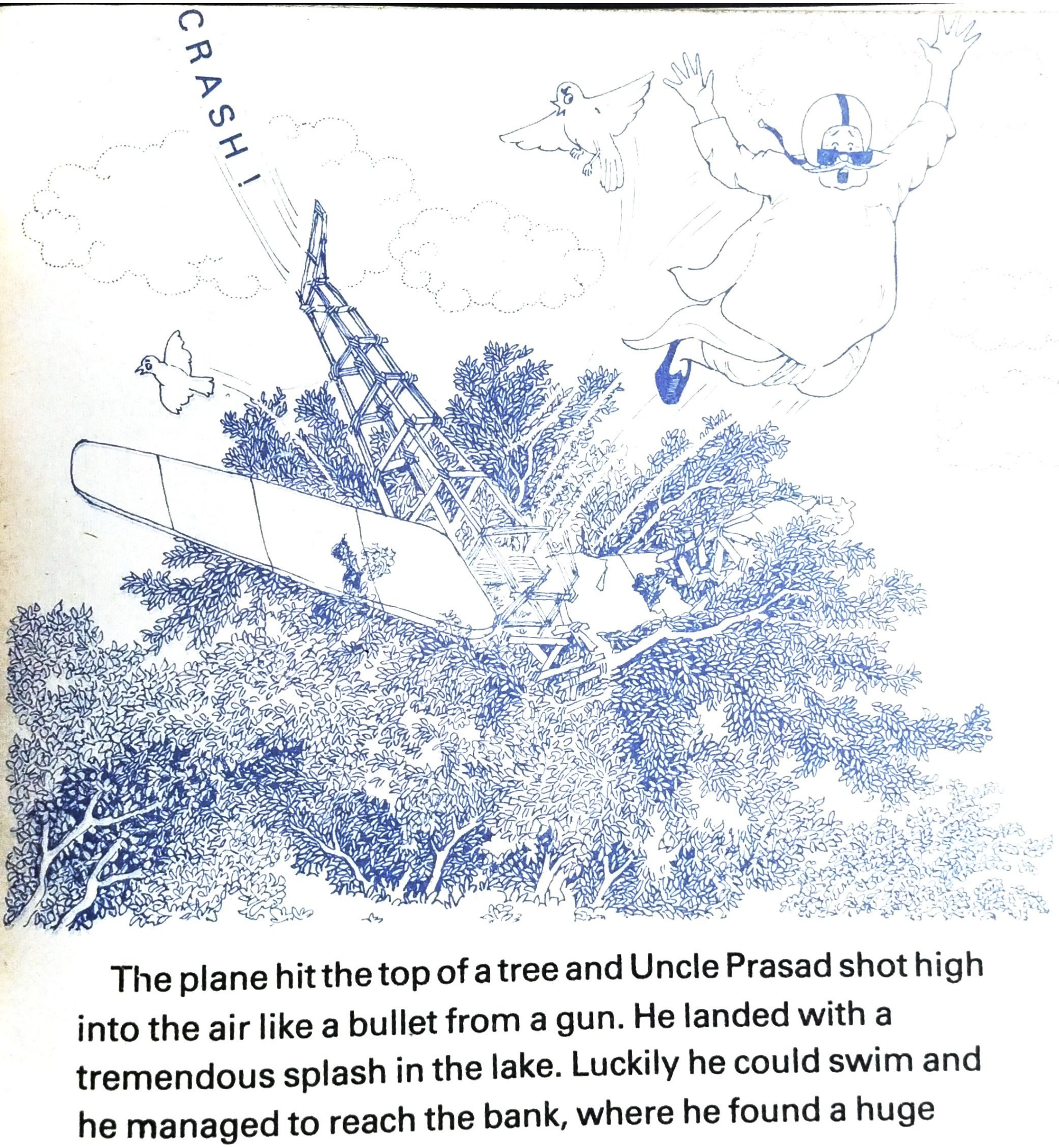
Uncle Prasad tried to pull himself into the seat once more, but at every movement the plane tilted and he was afraid he would fall off. Down, down, down went the plane. Uncle Prasad caught hold of the bamboo stick, but the plane started to go round and round in circles, getting lower and lower.

'Oh, dear!' shrieked Uncle Prasad, 'what will happen to me now?'

ZOOM!



Down it went and Uncle Prasad looked below him. He could see people down in the streets, he could see a policeman waving, he could see a huge lake of water. The plane was still going round in circles, lower and lower and lower, when suddenly,



The plane hit the top of a tree and Uncle Prasad shot high into the air like a bullet from a gun. He landed with a tremendous splash in the lake. Luckily he could swim and he managed to reach the bank, where he found a huge crowd waiting to receive him.

Late that night Ravi and his father and mother were waiting in their house. There was complete silence. Ravi's father had informed the police and they were all waiting for news of Uncle Prasad. Suddenly there was a knock on the door.

Ravi's mother burst into tears.

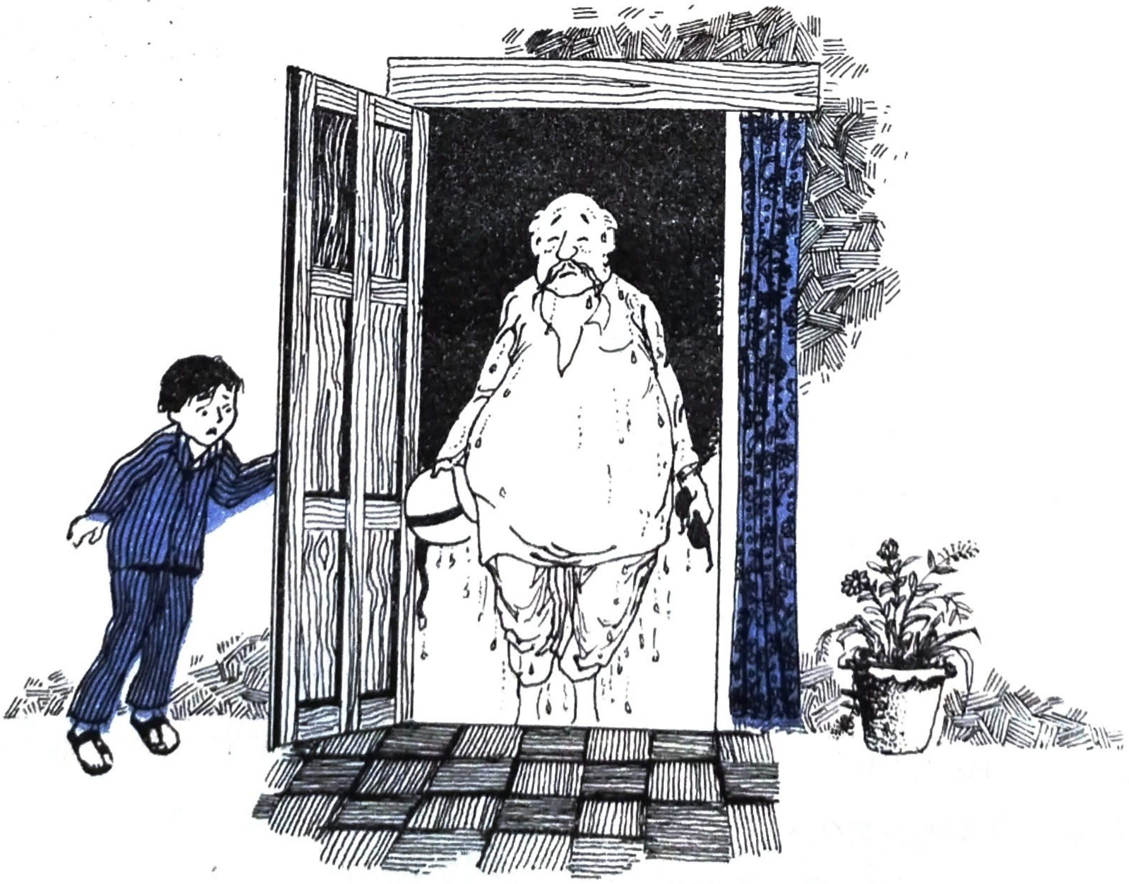
'Oh, dear,' she cried, 'Oh, dear! I'm sure that's the police.'

There was another knock on the door and Ravi got up slowly and went to open it. There was Uncle Prasad, standing on the doorstep and smiling.

'Uncle Prasad!' he shouted. His mother and father came running out.

'You're safe!' they cried.

'Yes,' said Uncle Prasad. 'But only just! And I shall never go in another flying machine for the rest of my life!'



Exercise A

Answer the following questions .

1. Why was Uncle Prasad afraid he would fall?
2. What did the plane hit?
3. Who came to the door?
4. Who informed the police?
5. Who caught hold of the bamboo stick?
6. Why did Ravi's mother burst into tears?
7. Why did Uncle Prasad shriek?
8. Could Uncle Prasad swim?

Match the following.

A	B
His mother and father	the plane tilted.
At every movement	a tremendous crash.
He could see	came running out.
He landed with	looked below him.
Uncle Prasad	to reach the bank.
He managed	people in the streets.

Add not to the following sentences. You will have to change the verbs in some phrases.

1. I shall go in another flying machine.
2. Ravi's father informed the police.
3. Uncle Prasad kept quiet.
4. Uncle Prasad landed on a tree.
5. Uncle Prasad was very happy.
6. Ravi was talking to his father.
7. The plane tilted over.
8. Uncle Prasad tried to pull himself up.

Exercise B

Use the underlined phrases in sentences of your own.

1. Put away your books now.
2. We're talking about the Himalayas.
3. Don't leave out any words.
4. I'm going to stay with my uncle.
5. They went to look for the old man.
6. We arrived at the station this morning.

See if you can fill in the blanks in the following.

Example: eat ate eaten

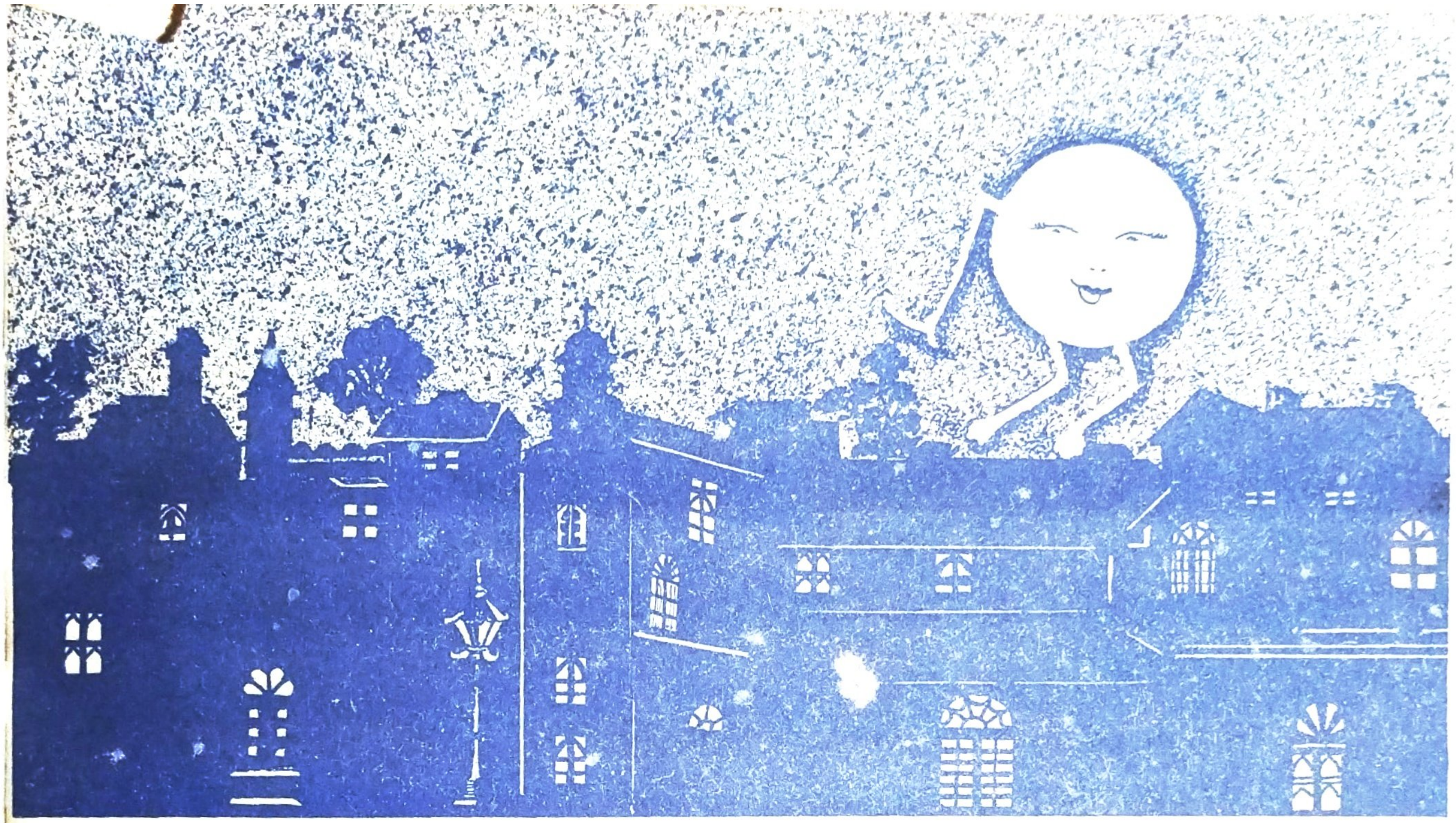
make	...	...
break	...	...
buy	...	...
...	...	done
drink	...	...
...	...	read
...	swam	...
...	...	written
sleep	...	...

Put the words in each column below in alphabetical order.

crash
car
clean
church
cone
castle

drink
door
different
disease
doll
dumb

play
poor
pain
punish
pray
plan



The white window

The Moon comes every night to peep
Through the window where I lie:
But I pretend to be asleep;
And watch the Moon go slowly by,
—And she never makes a sound!

She stands and stares! And then she goes
To the house that's next to me,
Stealing by on tippy-toes;
To peep at folk asleep maybe
—And she never makes a sound!

James Stephens

Exercise

See if you can find words in the poem which rhyme. Then see if you can find a third or fourth word which rhymes with these words.

See if you can find words which rhyme with the following.

pig
lip
jump
sad
jug
smack
deep
wind
green
slow
foot
sing

Who might have said the following in the story of Uncle Prasad.

1. 'I am busy for the next two months.'
2. 'I'll never do it again.'
3. 'I wonder why he needs this bamboo?'
4. 'What a loud crash!'
5. 'Shall we ever see him again?'
6. 'I didn't know it would crash.'

(Some may have two answers).

Change one letter of each of the following to make a new word.

eat
bat
talk
door
rent
must
lamp
book
read
wall
pick
pen
tent
catch
house
pull
jump
save

Flying kite

I often sit and wish that I
Could be a kite up in the sky,
And ride upon the breeze and go
Whatever way it chanced to blow;

Then I could look beyond the town,
And see the river winding down,
And follow all the ships that sail
Like me before the merry gale,

Until at last with them I came
To some place with a foreign name.

F.D. Sherman

Exercise

See if you can find words in the poem which rhyme. Then see if you can find a third or fourth word which rhymes with these words.

See if you can find words which rhyme with the following.

do
round
stitch
key
sick
night
long
brick
mate
soap
snow
fat
flock
lop
yak

How do they do it? See if you can match the following.

A	B
A dog	carries a heavy burden.
A horse	hops on to the branches.
A yak	leaps over the fence.
A tiger	gallops along the road.
A robin	prowls in the jungle.

Try to put these in order of size.

1. palace cottage castle house
2. baby boy giant man
3. beetle mosquito frog mouse
4. eagle robin owl bulbul

Hansel and Gretel (Part One)

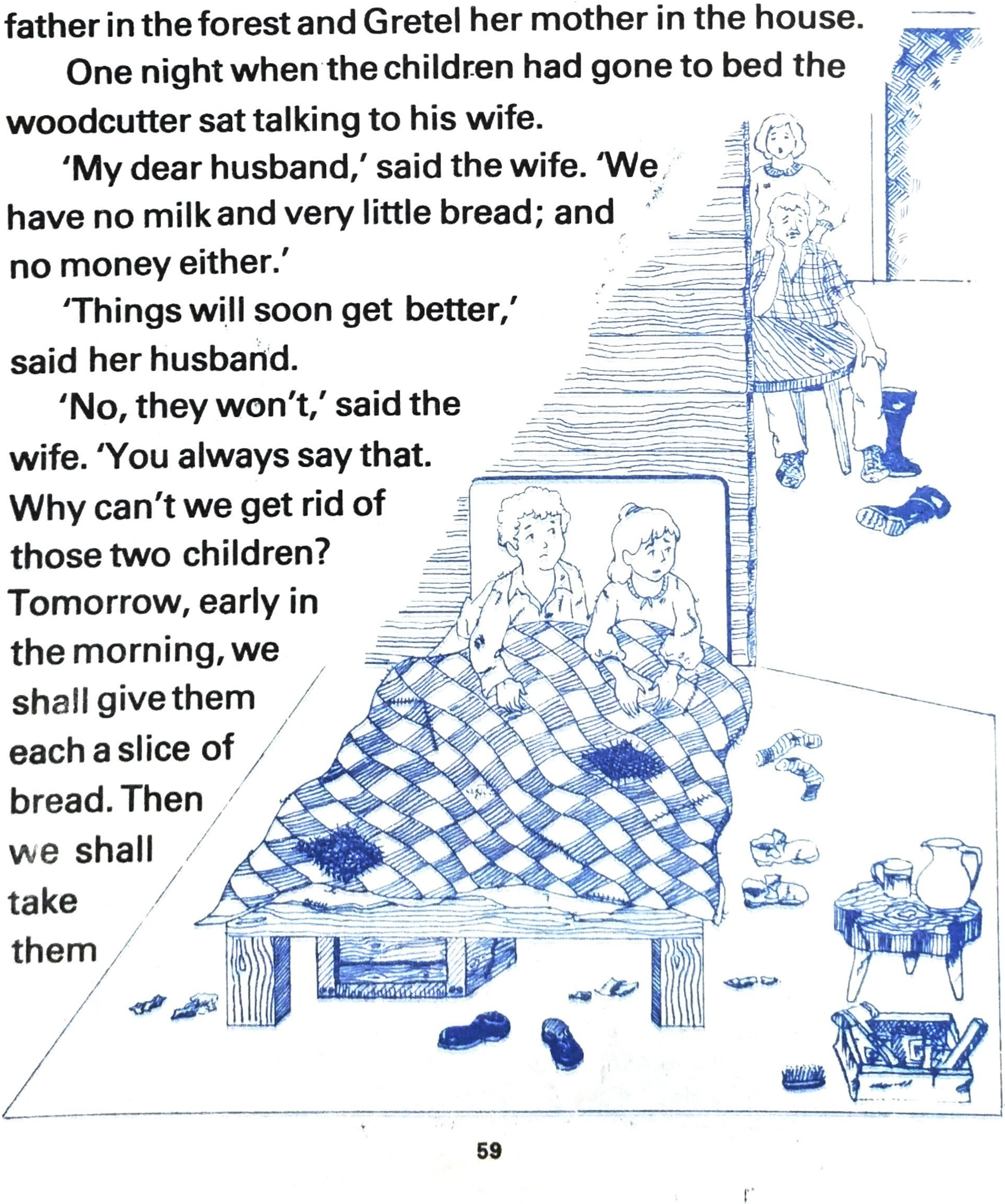
Once upon a time in Germany there lived a poor woodcutter and his wife. They had two children, a boy called Hansel and a girl called Gretel. Hansel helped his father in the forest and Gretel her mother in the house.

One night when the children had gone to bed the woodcutter sat talking to his wife.

'My dear husband,' said the wife. 'We have no milk and very little bread; and no money either.'

'Things will soon get better,' said her husband.

'No, they won't,' said the wife. 'You always say that. Why can't we get rid of those two children? Tomorrow, early in the morning, we shall give them each a slice of bread. Then we shall take them

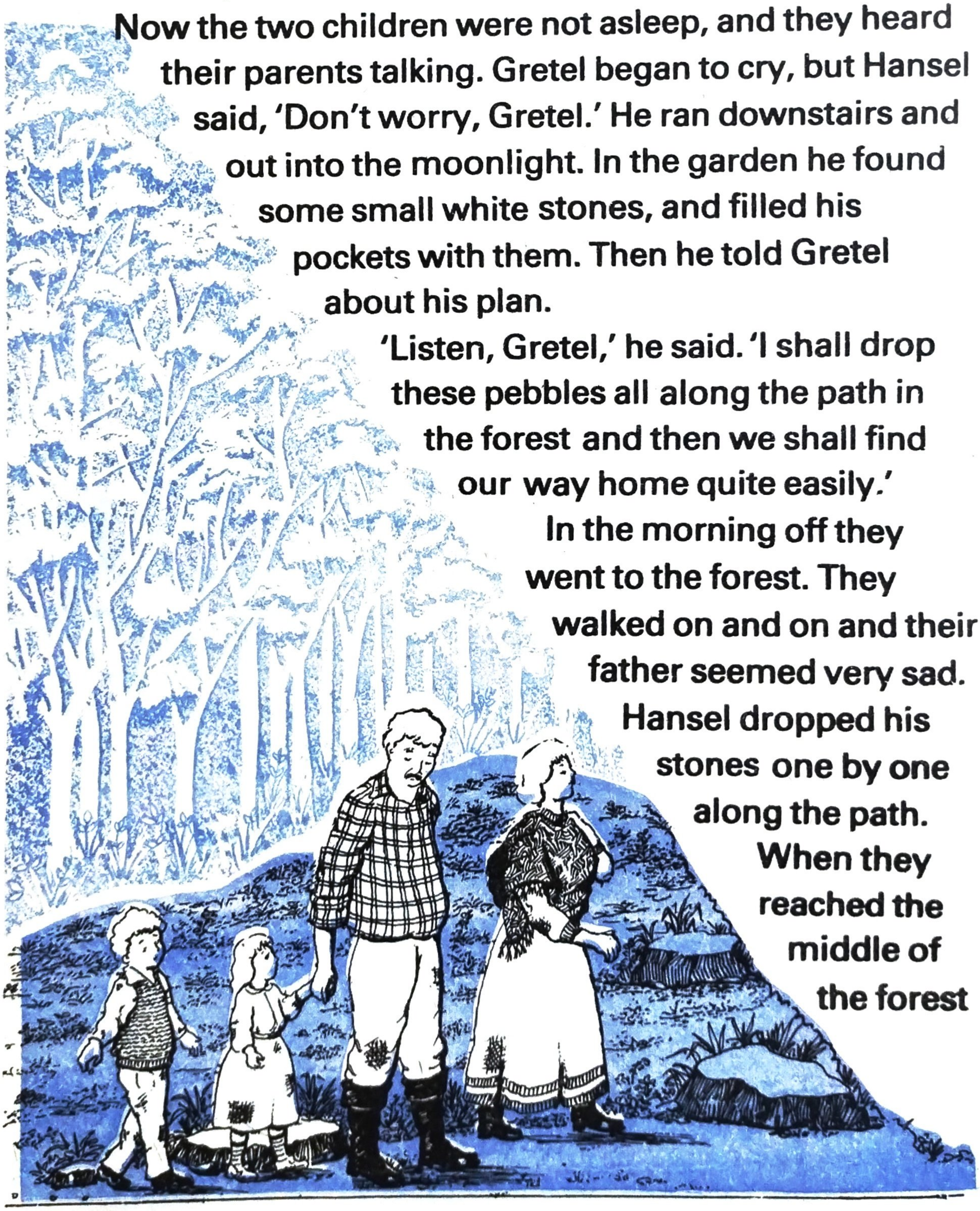


deep into the forest and leave them there. Somebody will find them and look after them.'

Now the two children were not asleep, and they heard their parents talking. Gretel began to cry, but Hansel said, 'Don't worry, Gretel.' He ran downstairs and out into the moonlight. In the garden he found some small white stones, and filled his pockets with them. Then he told Gretel about his plan.

'Listen, Gretel,' he said. 'I shall drop these pebbles all along the path in the forest and then we shall find our way home quite easily.'

In the morning off they went to the forest. They walked on and on and their father seemed very sad. Hansel dropped his stones one by one along the path. When they reached the middle of the forest

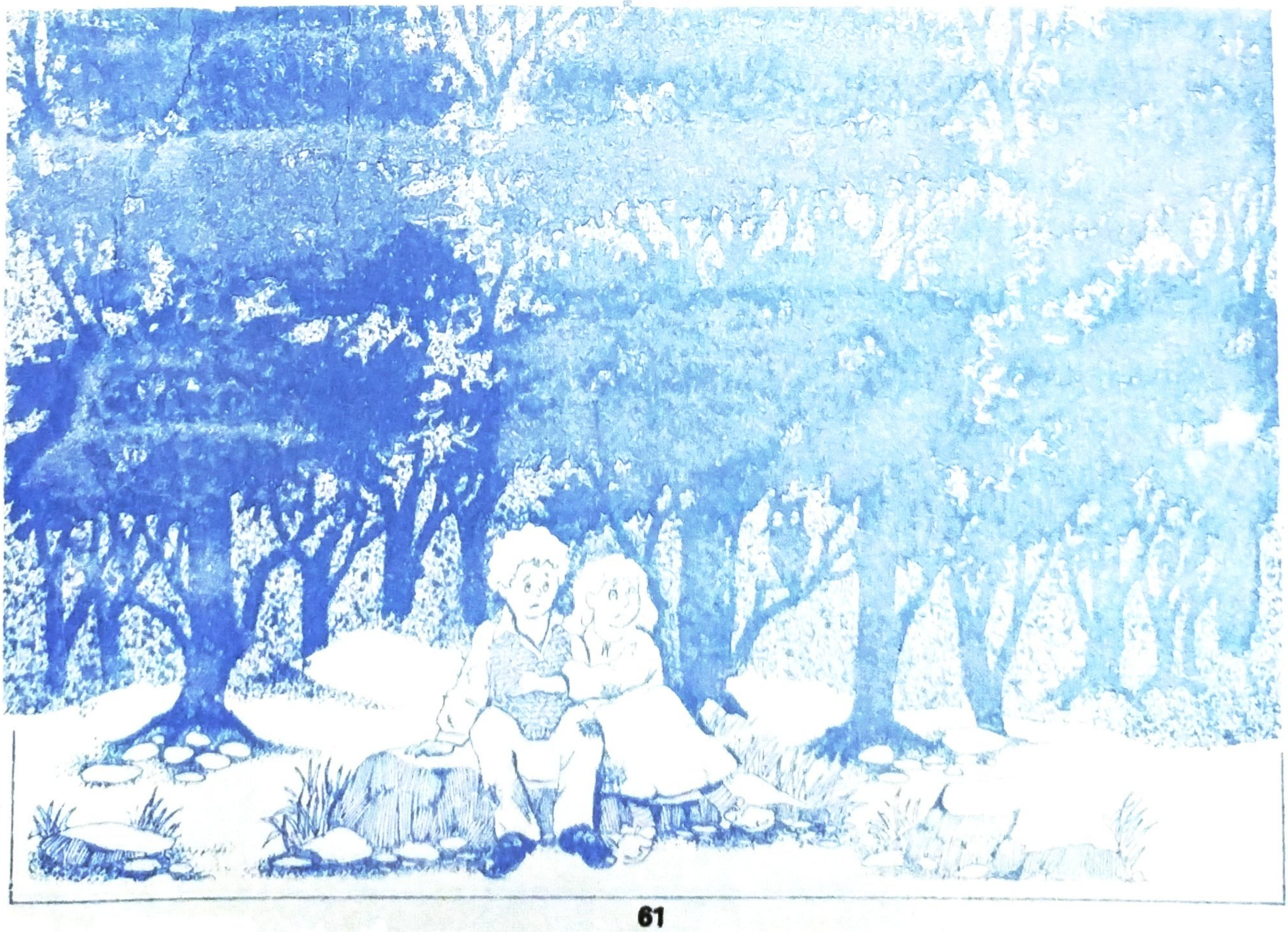


the woodcutter and his wife sat down to have a rest.

'You children go and gather sticks,' the woodcutter said. Off they went to gather sticks; they worked for a few hours, and then it began to get dark, and Gretel became frightened.

'Don't worry,' said Hansel. 'We can sleep here, and find our way home in the morning.'

And sure enough, in the morning they could easily see the white stones, all along the path; they followed them carefully. When they got home their father was very pleased to see them, but their mother was not. 'We must never do such a thing again,' cried the woodcutter to his wife. She said nothing.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Was the woodcutter a rich man?
2. Why did the woodcutter and his wife sit down?
3. Why did the woodcutter's wife say nothing?
4. Why did the woodcutter's wife want to get rid of the children?
5. What did Hansel find in the garden?
6. Where did Hansel drop his stones?
7. What work did the children do in the forest?
8. What work did Gretel do in the house?

Fill in the blanks in the following.

1. Their father was a . . .
2. We shall take them . . . into the forest.
3. He told Gretel about his . . .
4. The children went to . . . sticks.
5. The children could . . . see the white stones.
6. The father was very . . . to see them.
7. Things will soon get . . .
8. We shall give them each a . . . of bread.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

gone to bed
filled his pockets
very pleased
quite easily
no milk
began to get dark
very frightened
no money either

Exercise B

Look at the following sentence.

Dogs bark.

This sentence can be divided into two parts. The first part, Dogs, is called the subject. The second part, bark, is called the predicate. Look at the following.

Subject	**Predicate**
1. The boy	ran to school.
2. The big trees	grew on the hill.
3. My uncle and aunt	will come tomorrow.

See if you can divide the following sentences into their subjects and predicates.

1. Birds fly in the air.
2. Carpenters make furniture.
3. The boys ran down the road.
4. The girls sang sweetly.
5. My mother went to Calcutta.
6. My two brothers made a box.

See if you can complete the following, use the word in brackets but change it.

1. Yesterday we . . . in the river.(swim)
2. Last night a thief . . . my bicycle.(steal)
3. Last week my mother . . . some new clothes. (buy)
4. Yesterday I . . . him a letter.(send)
5. Last week my brother . . . a paper boat.(make)

Hansel and Gretel (Part Two)

Again, after another few weeks, there was hardly anything to eat in the house. 'We must take the children to the forest once more,' said the woodcutter's wife, 'and this time we must see that they do not return.'

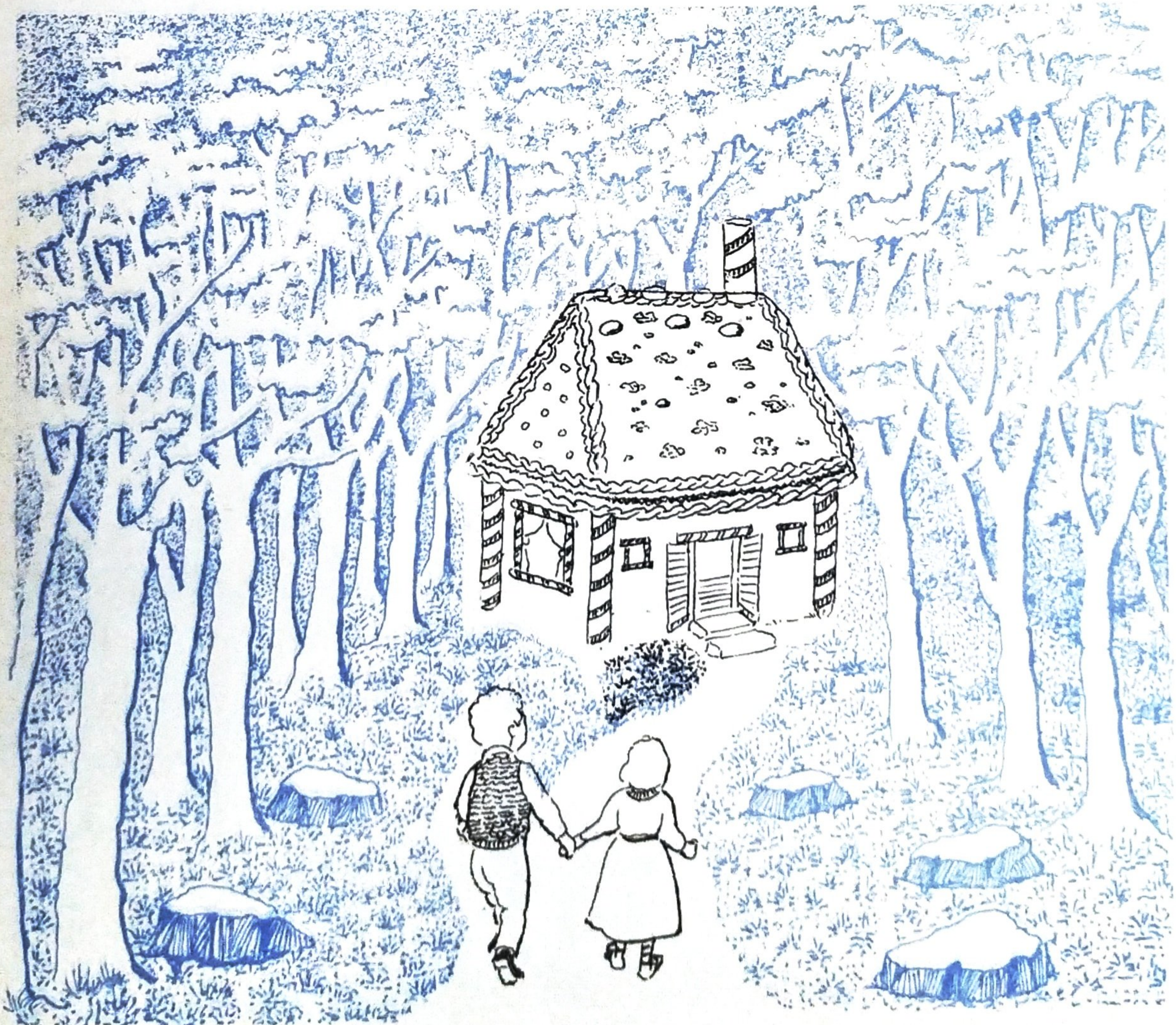
Again the woodcutter was unhappy, but he could do nothing. The children heard their parents talking and in the middle of the night Hansel crept downstairs. The door was locked! He could not collect any pebbles.

'It's all right, Gretel,' he said to his sister. 'Father will give us some bread in the morning and I can drop pieces of that on the path.'

The next morning they all set out for the forest and Hansel dropped crumbs of bread as they went along the

path. When they got to the middle of the forest their mother told Hansel and Gretel to collect wood. Night came on and soon Hansel and Gretel were fast asleep under a tree. 'Don't be afraid, Gretel,' said Hansel. 'We shall find our way back in the morning.'

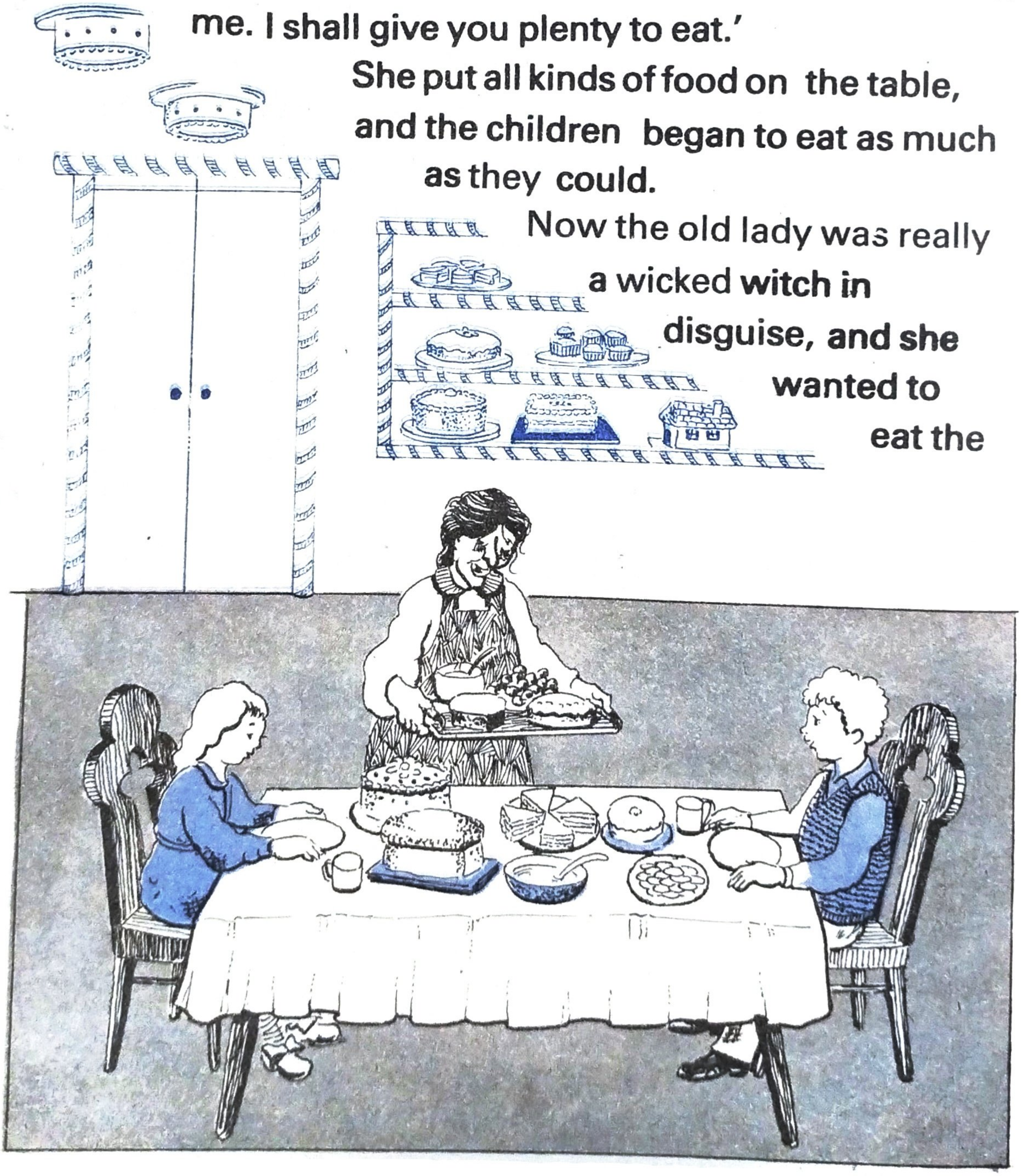
But in the morning they could not find any crumbs of bread; the birds had eaten them all. So they walked on and on through the forest and at last they came to a beautiful little house. It was made of cakes and gingerbread and sugar-biscuits.



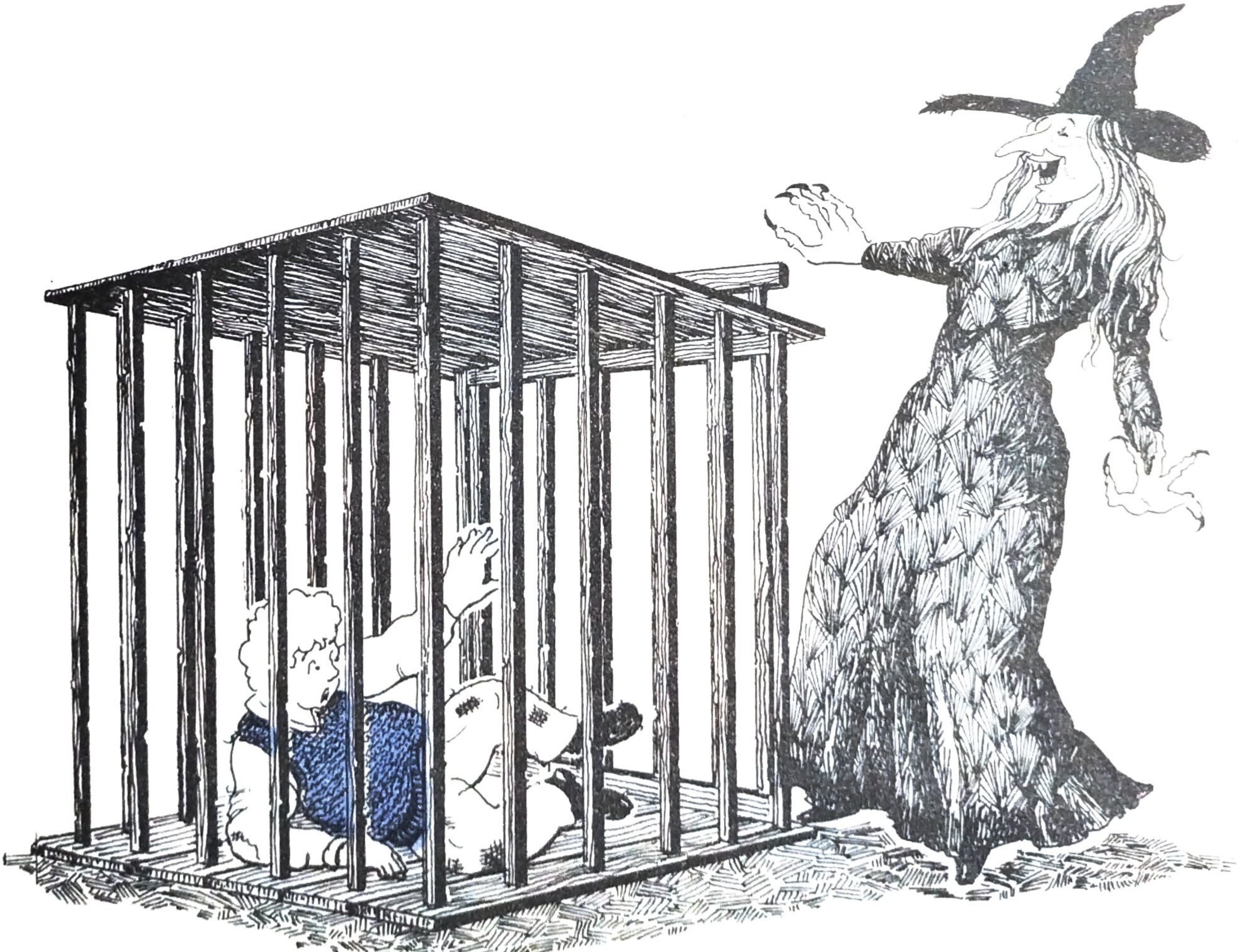
The two children were very hungry, and so when they got to the house they began to pull pieces of cake off the roof and eat them. Suddenly the door of the cottage opened and a very old woman came out. Come in, my dear children,' she cried. 'Come and live here with me. I shall give you plenty to eat.'

She put all kinds of food on the table, and the children began to eat as much as they could.

Now the old lady was really a wicked witch in disguise, and she wanted to eat the



children; but she thought to herself, 'They are so thin. I shall give them a lot of food before I eat them.' So every morning she gave them creamy milk and apples and cakes and all kinds of good things. The children grew fatter and fatter. After a week or two the wicked old lady looked at them, pinched their arms and laughed to herself. 'They are fat enough now,' she thought, and caught hold of Hansel and locked him up in a big wooden cage.



Exercise A

Match the following.

A	B
frightened	to hold tightly
foolish	jewels and gold
plank	jewellery worn round the neck
hug	being afraid of something
treasure	a piece of wood
necklace	not being very clever
jewels	something for baking bread in
chest	precious stones
oven	a hole in the ground with water in it
well	a large box

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the woodcutter unhappy?
2. Who gave the children something to eat?
3. Why did the children grow fatter?
4. What happened to the crumbs of bread?
5. Who pinched the children's arms?
6. Who locked up Hansel?
7. What was the little house made of?
8. Who was a wicked witch?

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

do not return
crumbs of bread
plenty to eat
apples and cakes
on and on
under the tree
fast asleep
in disguise
hardly anything
eaten them all

Exercise B

Look at the following sentences.

The boy went to the forest.
The girl bought a new skirt.

Sentences like these are called statements.

What is your name?
It that a lion or a tiger?

Sentences like these are called questions.

Go to bed at once.
Give me some sweets.

Sentences like these are called commands.

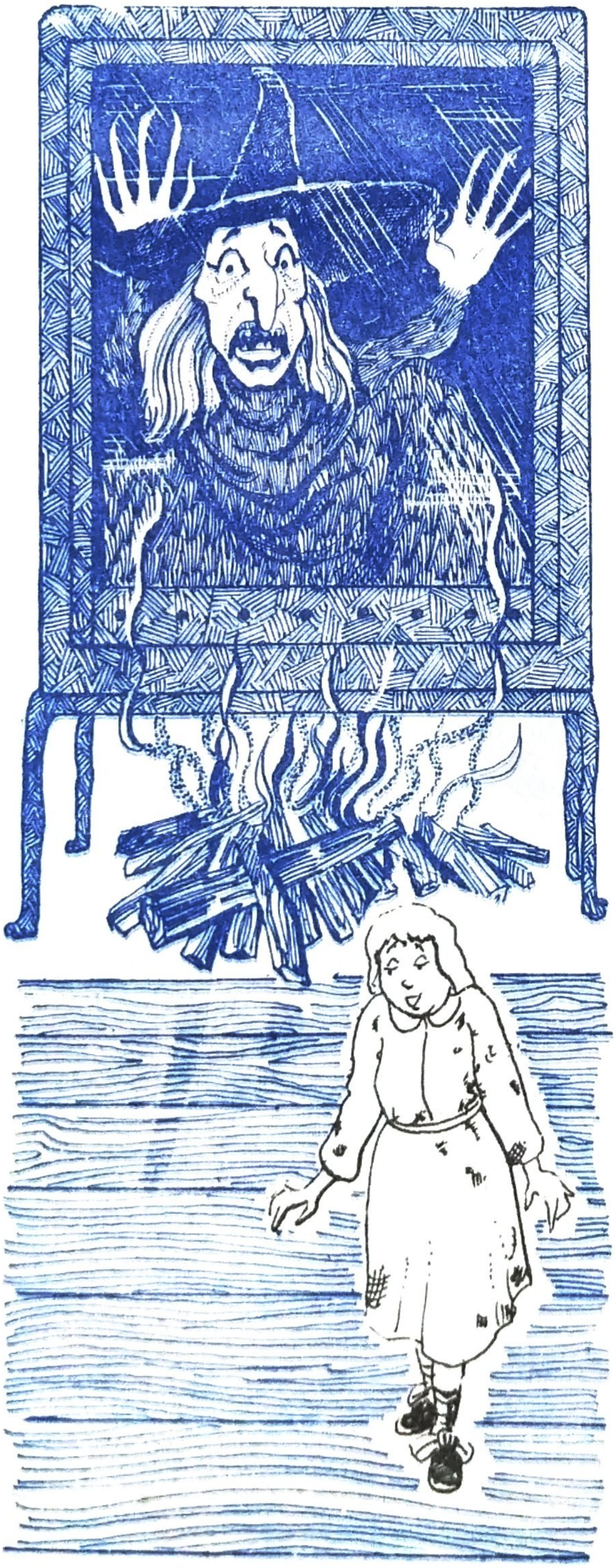
What a rainy day!
Oh, what a nuisance!

Sentences like these are called exclamations. Write two new sentences of each pattern in your exercise books.

Say what kind of sentences these are.

1. Oh, what a good boy you are!
2. It began to rain heavily.
3. Are you a man or a mouse?
4. Go at once and bring some firewood.
5. Don't go near the fire.
6. Where are my books?
7. That man over there is my uncle.
8. What a naughty girl you are!
9. The road up the mountain is very steep.
10. Will you be able to climb it?

Hansel and Gretel (Part Three)



'You can stay there till I am ready to eat you,' she cried. Then she turned to Gretel and said, 'And you can work in the house. Now go and get some water from the well.'

That evening the old witch lit some sticks beneath a great oven. An hour later she called Gretel and said, 'Jump into the oven and see if it is hot enough.'

'Oh,' cried Gretel. 'I don't know how to jump in. Please show me first.'

'You are a very foolish girl,' said the old witch. 'But I shall show you.' She jumped up as far as the oven door, and as she did so Gretel gave her a big push and the old witch fell right into the oven. Gretel shut the door tightly.

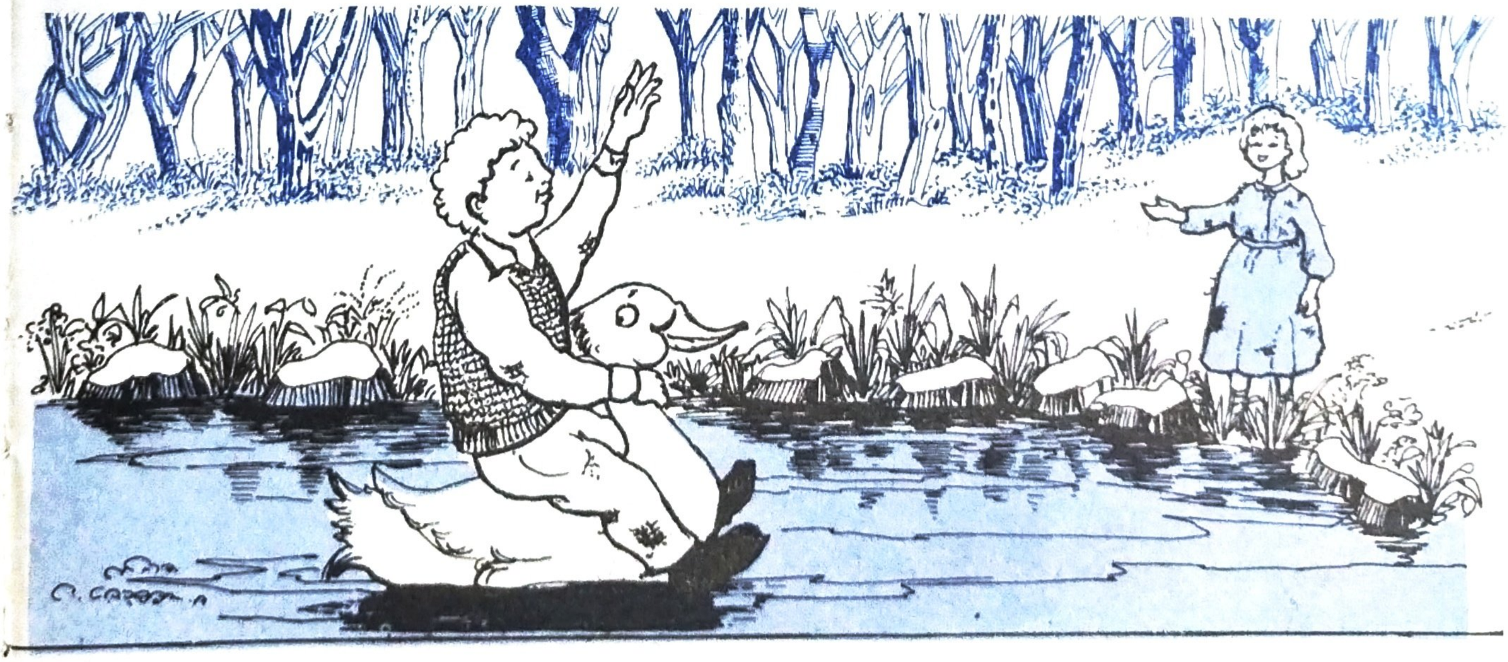
'That's the end of her,' she cried. 'Let's continue with our journey and try to find our home again.'

'Wait a minute,' shouted Hansel. 'What's this in the corner of the room?' It was an old chest; the two children opened it and inside was a heap of gold coins, necklaces, earrings and other jewels.

'Look!' cried Gretel. 'It's the witch's treasure. We shall be rich. We can take all this home to our parents.'

The next morning they walked on and on through the forest until they came to a wide river. 'Now what are we going to do?' said Gretel. 'We can't get across this river. It's too wide.' Just then they saw a white duck, and Gretel shouted, 'Little duck! Please help us across the river.'

The little duck swam towards them, and took Gretel across the river and then Hansel. When they were both across the river they saw a little path through the forest. 'I am sure this path goes to our cottage,' said Hansel, and they started to run along it as fast as they could.

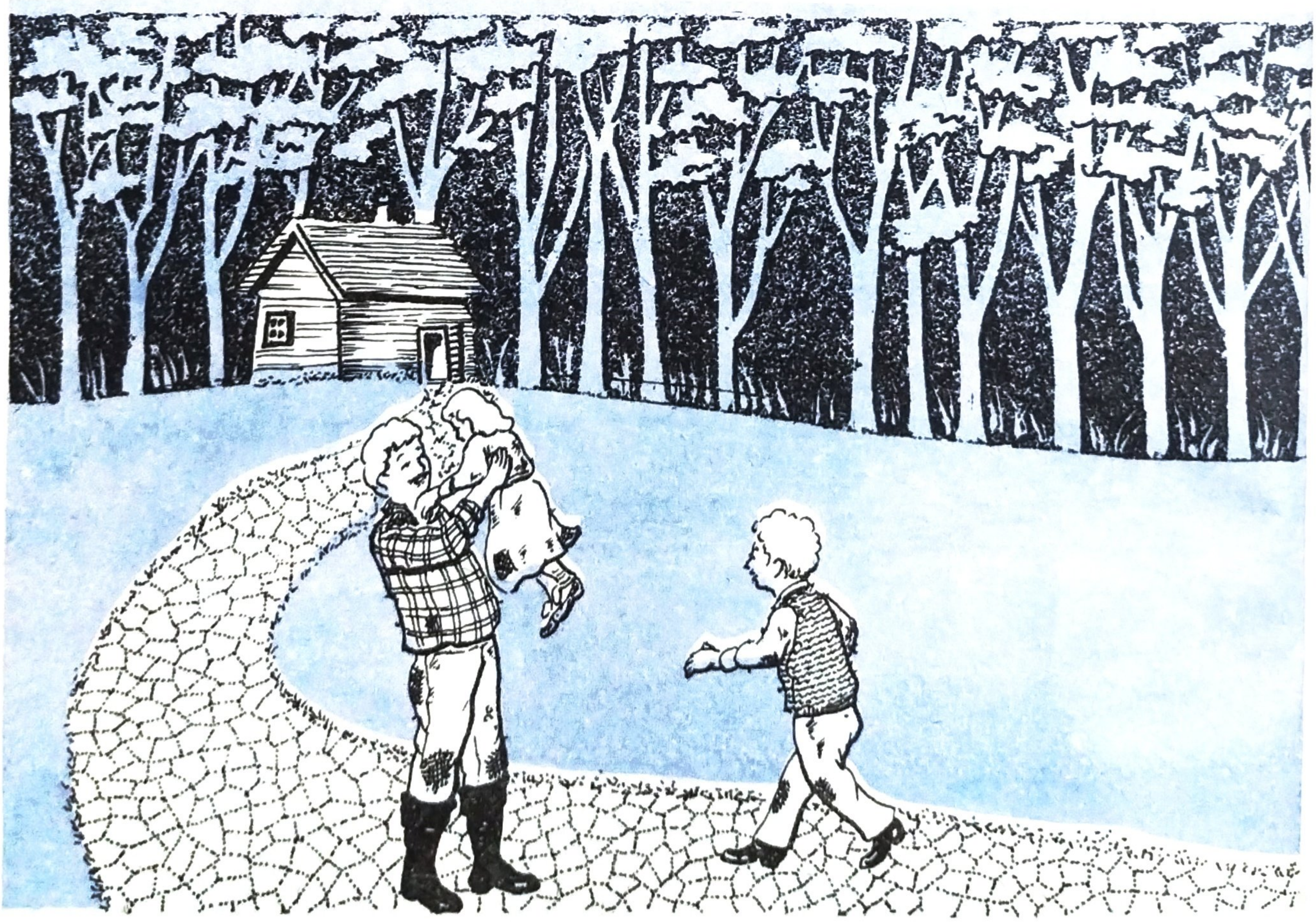


At that moment their father, the woodcutter, was sitting at home, all by himself. The children had been away for a long time, and during that time his wife had died and he lived all alone in his cottage. Suddenly Hansel and Gretel came running towards him down the path.

'We are home Father! We are home!' they shouted. Their father was very happy and hugged and kissed them.

'And we have brought you some treasure, Father,' shouted Hansel. The two children emptied their pockets and out fell the coins and jewels.

'Now we shall be able to live happily,' they cried; and so they did.



Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who fell into the oven?
2. Why was their father happy?
3. Who saw the white duck?
4. Who got water from the well?
5. Who saw the old chest?
6. Why couldn't the children cross the river?
7. What fell out of the children's pockets?
8. Who lit the sticks beneath the oven?

Use the following in sentences of your own.

hot enough
coins and jewels
down the path
a heap of coins
hugged and kissed
across the river
an hour later
a big push

Match the following.

A	B
Stay there	cross the river.
We shall continue	through the forest.
We can both	to live happily.
We shall be able	until I'm ready.
They saw a path	fell into the oven.
The old witch	with our journey.

Exercise B

Read page 63 again.

Then divide the following sentences into their subjects and predicates.

1. The old man broke his lamp.
2. The lamp fell on the ground.
3. The kerosene ran all over his feet.
4. His feet were all wet.
5. He went home.
6. He washed his feet.

Use the words underlined in sentences of your own.

1. He tried to lift up the stone.
2. He pulled off his shirt.
3. Ashoka ruled over India.
4. I hope you'll join in the game.
5. The king sent for his minister.
6. Please give me back my pencil.

Use the following in sentences of your own.

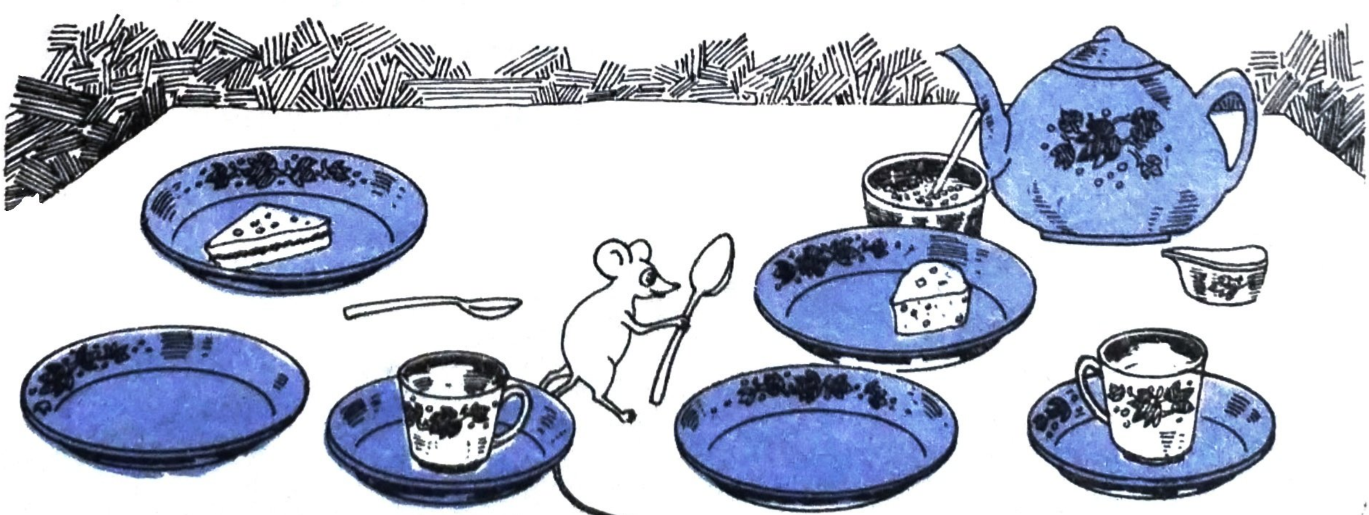
as smooth as butter
as tough as leather
as easy as A B C
as quick as lightning
as straight as an arrow
as stiff as a post

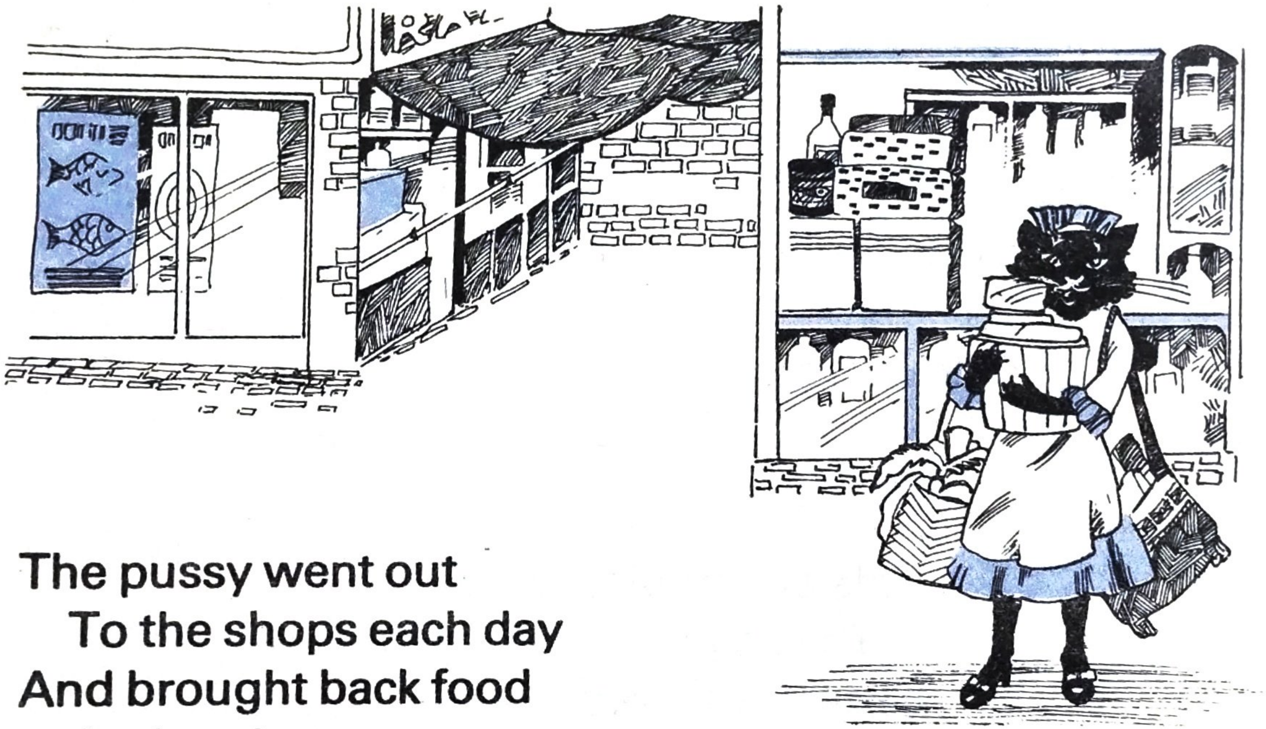
The mouse and the pussy

A large black cat
And a little grey mouse
Lived together
In a snug little house.

Cats are cruel to mice
They say
Mice are scared,
And run away.

But these were as friendly
As could be.
The mouse did the cooking
And made the tea.

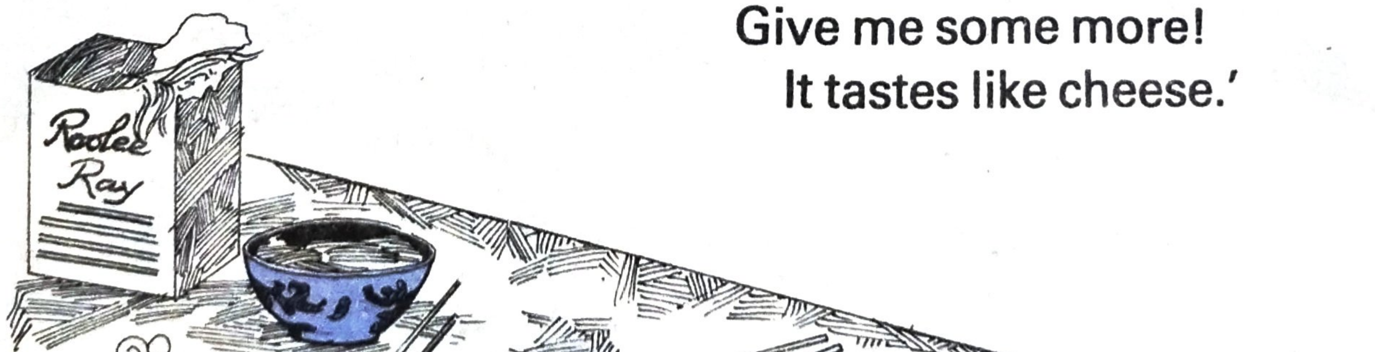




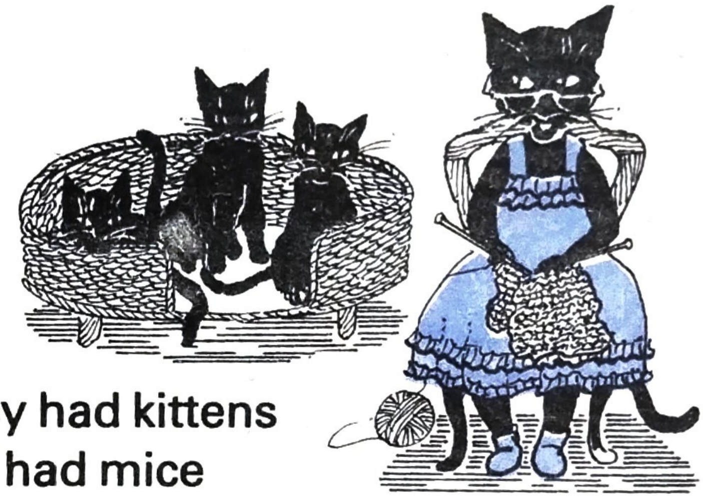
The pussy went out
To the shops each day
And brought back food
And roolee ray.

Roolee ray
Is a Chinese dish
Liked by pussies
(It tastes like fish).

And for roolee ray
The mice say, 'Please
Give me some more!
It tastes like cheese.'



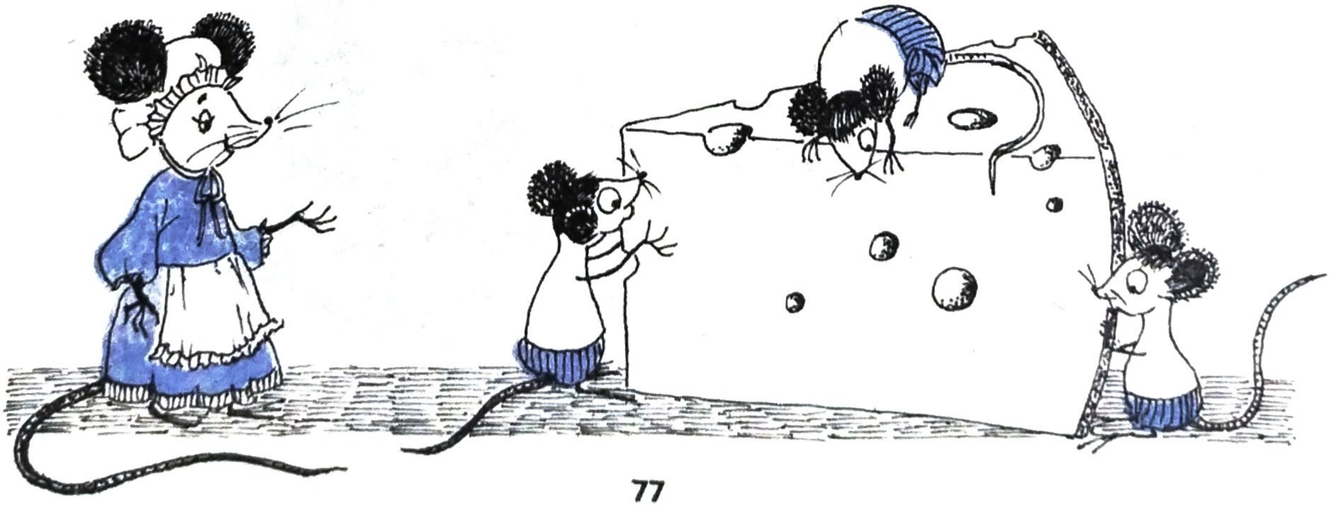
So with cups of tea
And roolee ray
Pussy and Mouse
Were happy all day.



Now the pussy had kittens
The mouse had mice
'Goodness!' said Pussy,
'Your children are nice!'

They started a school
Did Pussy and Mouse
And put up a board
In front of their house.

'School for Kittens
and Mice' it said.
They painted the letters
A very smart red.

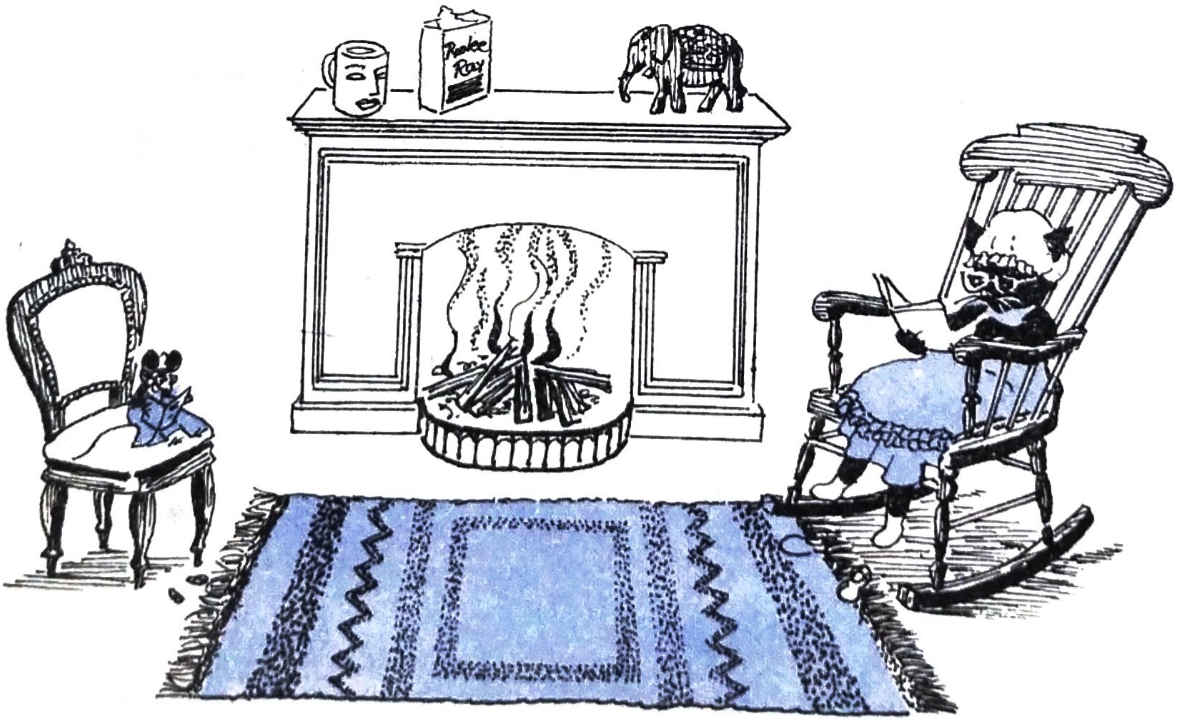


They taught their children
   To read and play
And the children too
   Were happy all day.

But they all grew up
   And went away
And what became of them
   No one can say.

Now Pussy is old
   And so is Mouse
But they still live together
   In their snug little house.

David Horsburgh



Exercise A

Look at the following, and then use them in sentences of your own.

good	better	bad	worse
little	less	many	more
much	more	far	farther
pretty	prettier	holy	holier
	interesting	more interesting	
	frightening	more frightening	

Do you remember what you learnt about adverbs on page 49? The adjective, not the adverb, is given in brackets. You will have to change it into an adverb.

1. She smiled . . . at me and opened the door. (bright)
2. I went in . . . and sat down. (quick)
3. She . . . opened the cupboard. (slow)
4. She smiled at me . . . (sweet)
5. Then she . . . gave me a bowl of rice. (generous)

Match the following from A and B.

A	B
You will have to work hard	if it rains before six o'clock.
We shall all get very wet	if you fall off your cycle.
We shall have to walk home	if you want to learn English.
You may hurt yourself badly	if the bus doesn't come soon.

Exercise B

Do you remember that abbreviations are short forms? Try to match the word in A with the correct abbreviation in B.

A	B
Mister	St
Street	Rd
Doctor	Dr
Saint	St
Road	Mr

Sometimes we write short forms for names, e.g.

Sunil Datta	S. Datta
Enid Blyton	E. Blyton
John Foster Dulles	J.F. Dulles

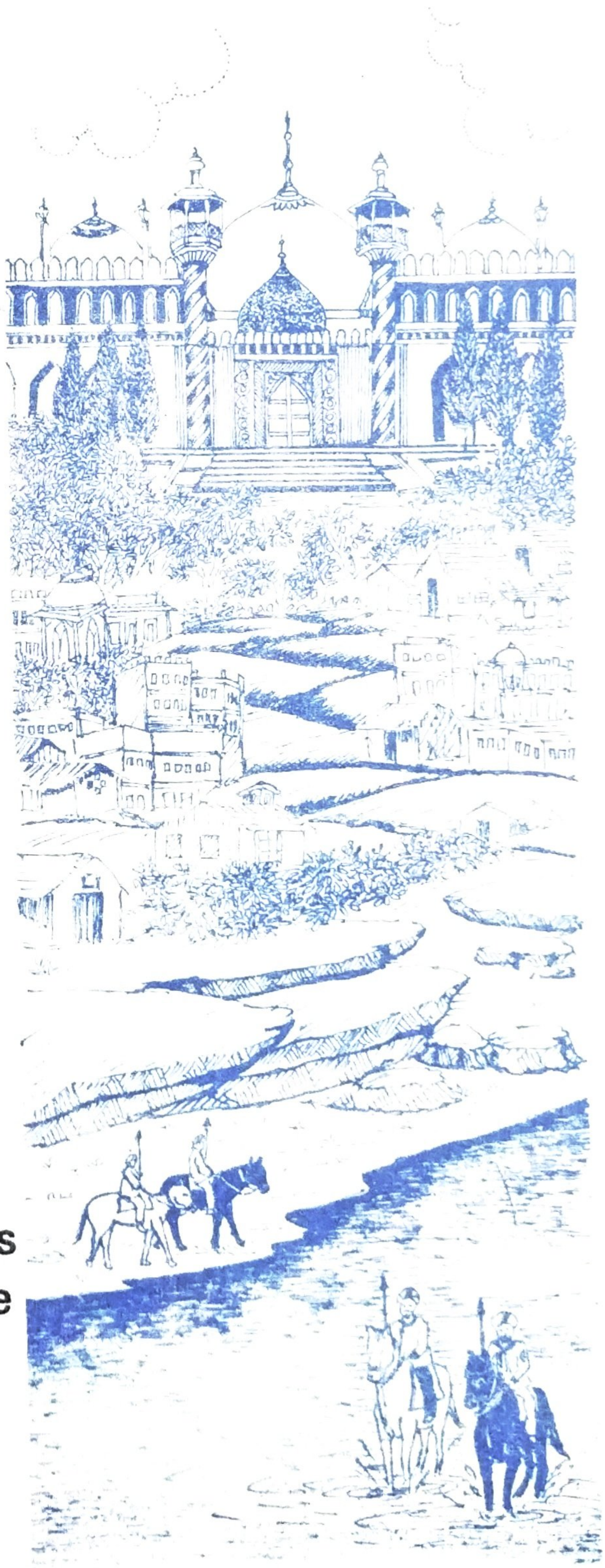
Write these names using short forms.

George Bernard Shaw
Charles Dickens
William Makepeace Thackeray
Percy Bysshe Shelley

Complete these sentences in your own words.

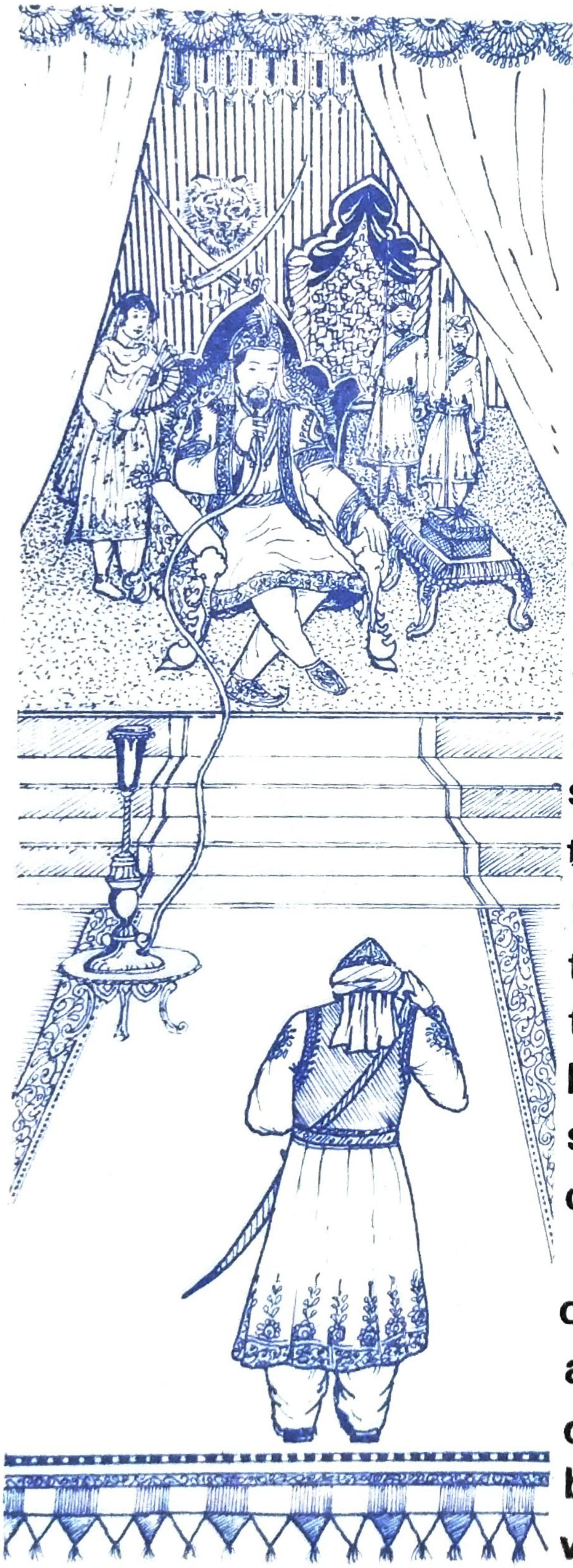
1. As he turned round . . .
2. When the branch broke . . .
3. If you ride too fast . . .
4. At the first shout . . .
5. In between the bushes was . . .
6. Far away he heard . . .
7. As he jumped in the water . . .
8. The boat slowly . . .

The Nawab of Salimabad (Part One)



Many years ago there lived a Nawab. He ruled over a state called Salimabad, which was a very big state indeed, a large kingdom. The kingdom had been given to the Nawab's family by the great Emperor Akbar himself, and the Nawab's family had ruled it ever after.

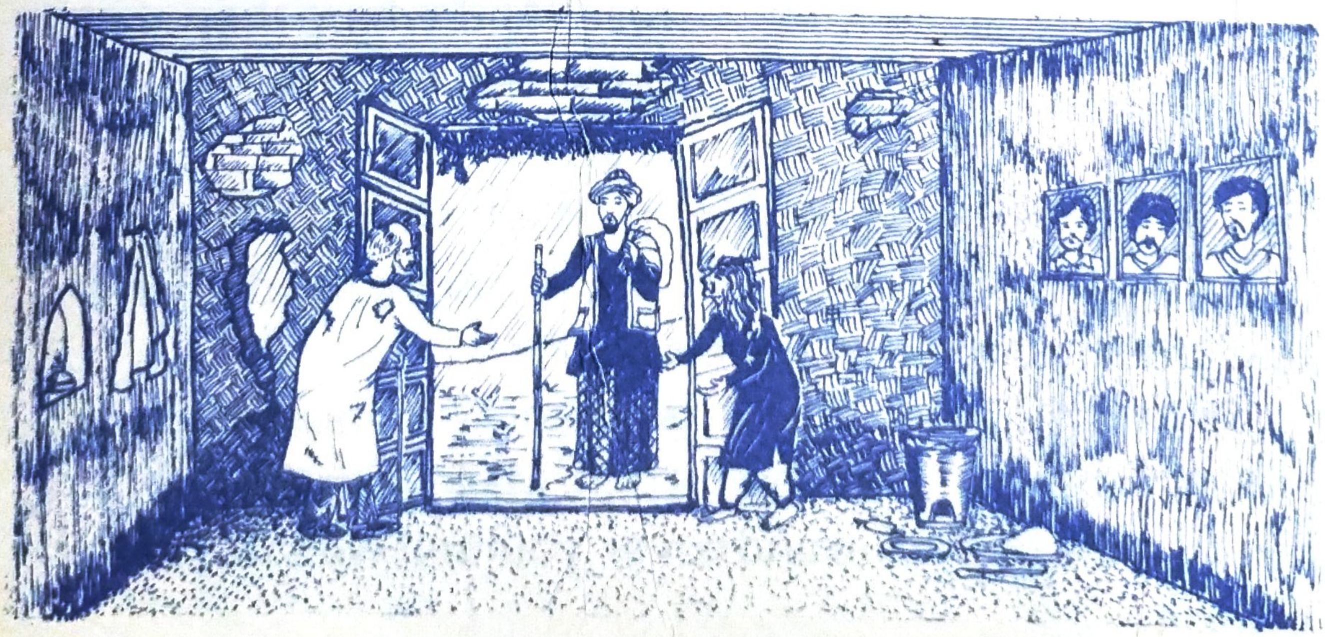
The Nawab of Salimabad was a very great man; he was a good ruler and he treated all the subjects of his kingdom well. He had a palace in the town of Salimabad, built on a rocky hill and looking down over a lake. The Nawab had a fine army and two regiments of cavalry. The riders and horses in his cavalry regiments were the best that could be found in his kingdom. He was proud of them.



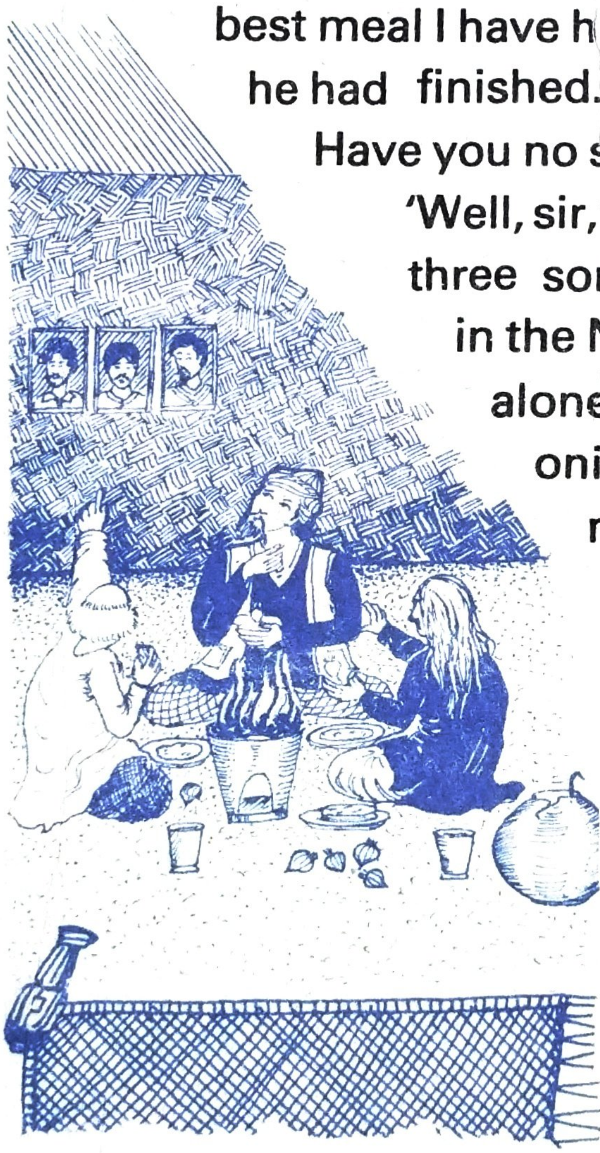
One day the Nawab was sitting in his Durbar hall, talking to his Chief Minister. 'Wazir Sahib,' he said. 'I think that all the people in my kingdom are well and happy.' 'Indeed they are, sire,' replied the Wazir. 'But some of them are very poor,' said the Nawab thoughtfully. 'That is also true, sire.' 'How can I tell whether those people who are poor are also happy?' 'You cannot,' said the Wazir. 'I shall try,' said the Nawab. 'I shall disguise myself in the robes of a traveller and journey throughout the length and breadth of my kingdom. I shall see whether people are happy or not.'

The next day the Nawab dressed himself in the robes of a traveller, with a worn cloak over his shoulders and a bundle on his back. He walked out of the palace and along the path leading to the hills and forests of his kingdom. Whenever he came to a village he stopped at some small cottage and talked to the people. He travelled in this way for many months. He soon found that some people were good and some people were bad; that some people were happy and some people were unhappy; that some people were rich and some people were poor.

One evening he reached a small house at the side of the path. It was the time of the monsoon and the sky was heavy with clouds; his old cloak was soaked with rain. He knocked at the door and two old people opened it, a man and his wife. 'Come in; come in,' cried the old woman. 'What terrible weather this is! You are wet through. Come, take off your cloak and sit down by the fire. I am just cooking our supper and you can share it.'



The Nawab thanked the old woman and sat down near the fire. 'I am afraid we are poor people,' said the old woman. 'I can only give you some roti and some onions.' She served the Nawab and he ate with enjoyment, as he was very hungry. 'That's the best meal I have had for a week,' he said when he had finished. 'But why are you so poor? Have you no sons to help you?,



'Well, sir,' cried the old man, 'we have three sons, but they are all serving in the Nawab's army, and we are alone. We grow a little wheat and onions on our strip of land and manage somehow.'

'Do your sons ever write to you?' asked the Nawab.

'No,' said the old man. 'They can't write and we can't read. And where they are I do not know. They all serve in the cavalry.'

'Well,' said the Nawab, 'thank you for my dinner; now I must start on my travels again.'

'No, no, sir,' cried the old woman. 'You must sleep here. You can't go out in this awful rain. Make yourself comfortable by the fire and cover yourself with this old blanket.'

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Why was the Nawab's cloak wet?
2. Did the three sons write letters?
3. What is a regiment?
4. Why was the Nawab proud of his cavalry?
5. What did the old woman give the Nawab for breakfast?
6. What did they grow on their land?
7. Who gave the Nawab his state?
8. Where was the Nawab's palace?

Match the following.

A	B
The Nawab of Salimabad	over his shoulders.
He travelled	as a traveller.
He wore a cloak	was a very great man.
Cover yourself	of cavalry.
He disguised himself	with this blanket.
He had two regiments	for many months.

All the missing words begin with wa; see if you can find them.

1. This is how we often move from one place to another . . .
2. Birds often make this noise . . . .
3. This happens when countries fight against each other . . . .
4. If you don't eat your food it may be . . . .
5. My little brother . . . a new cycle.

Exercise B

Do you remember some of the words you learnt on page 44 and page 79? Fill in the blanks in the following by changing the word in brackets, and sometimes by adding a word, too.

1. India is . . . than Tibet. (hot)
2. Gold is . . . than paper. (heavy)
3. This book is . . . than that one. (interesting)
4. Is eating . . . than sleeping? (good)
5. Is stealing . . . than hurting people? (bad)
6. Is a poem . . . than a picture? (beautiful)

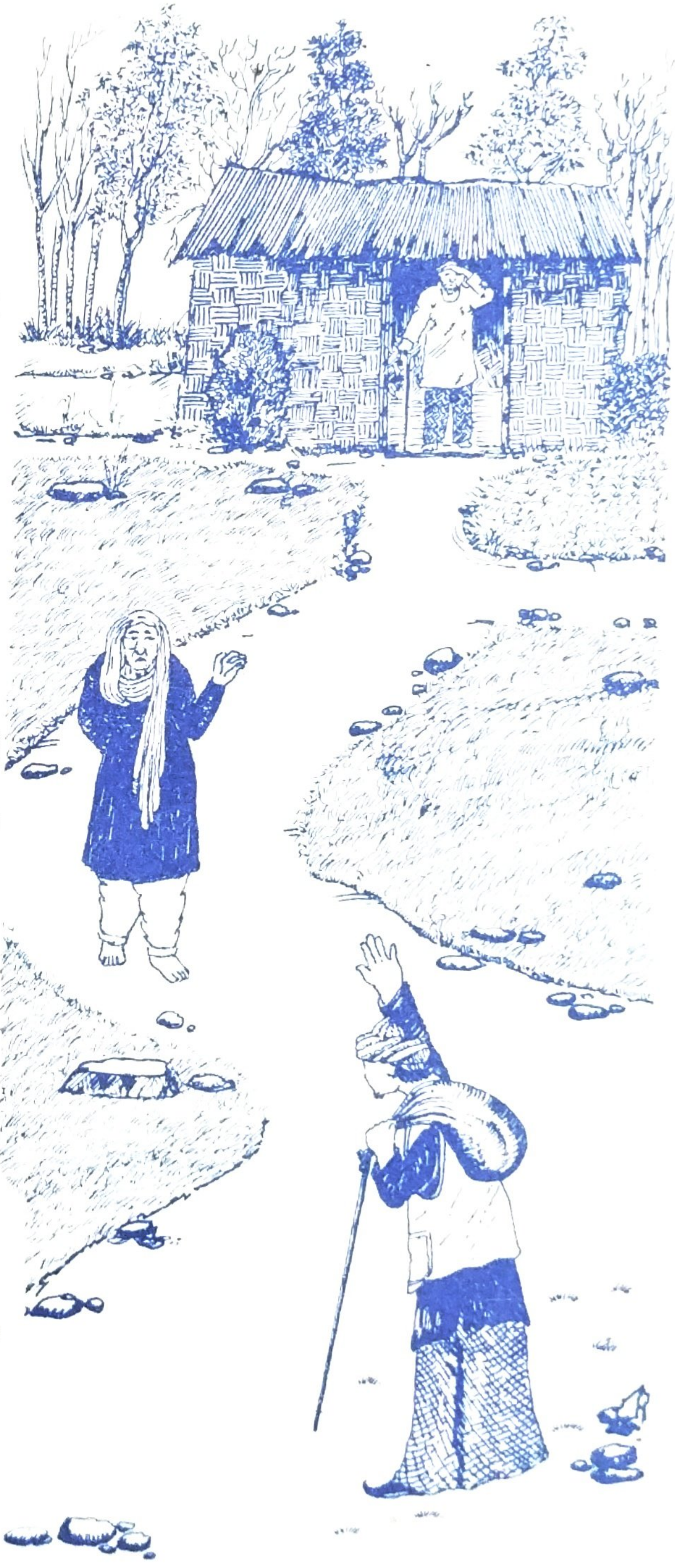
Add articles in the blanks below.

Once upon . . . time there lived . . . miser. He was . . . very rich man and he grew oranges and apples. He sold them in . . . market. One day I asked him for . . . apple. He said, 'I can't give you . . . apple, but I'll sell you one.' 'Then give me . . . orange,' I asked. He put . . . fruit in his bag and walked off down . . . road.

See if you can fill in the blanks.

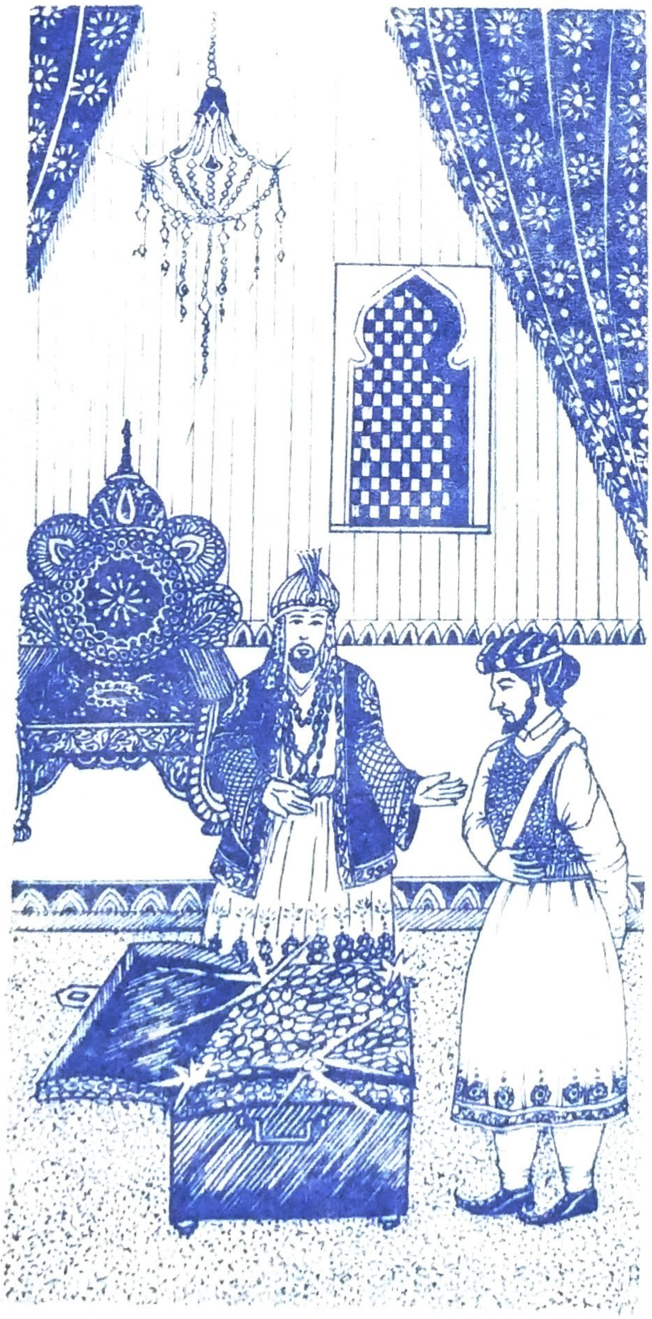
catch	. . .	. . .
. . .	. . .	begun
. . .	fought	. . .
fall	. . .	. . .
. . .	gave	. . .
ride	. . .	. . .
. . .	sent	. . .

The Nawab of Salimabad (Part Two)



The Nawab thanked the old woman and lay down to sleep. He slept well. In the morning the storm had stopped, the sun was shining and the old woman was cooking his breakfast. After breakfast the Nawab said to the old woman, 'What are your son's names?' The old woman smiled at him. 'My sons are called Salim, Hamid and Irfan, and they all ride the Nawab's fine horses.' 'Are you not angry with the Nawab,' asked the Nawab, 'because he takes away your sons for so many years?' 'No, no,' cried the old man. 'The Nawab is great and good. We are proud that they serve him.' 'Then I shall go,' said the Nawab. 'Goodbye! Your onions are the best I have ever tasted.'

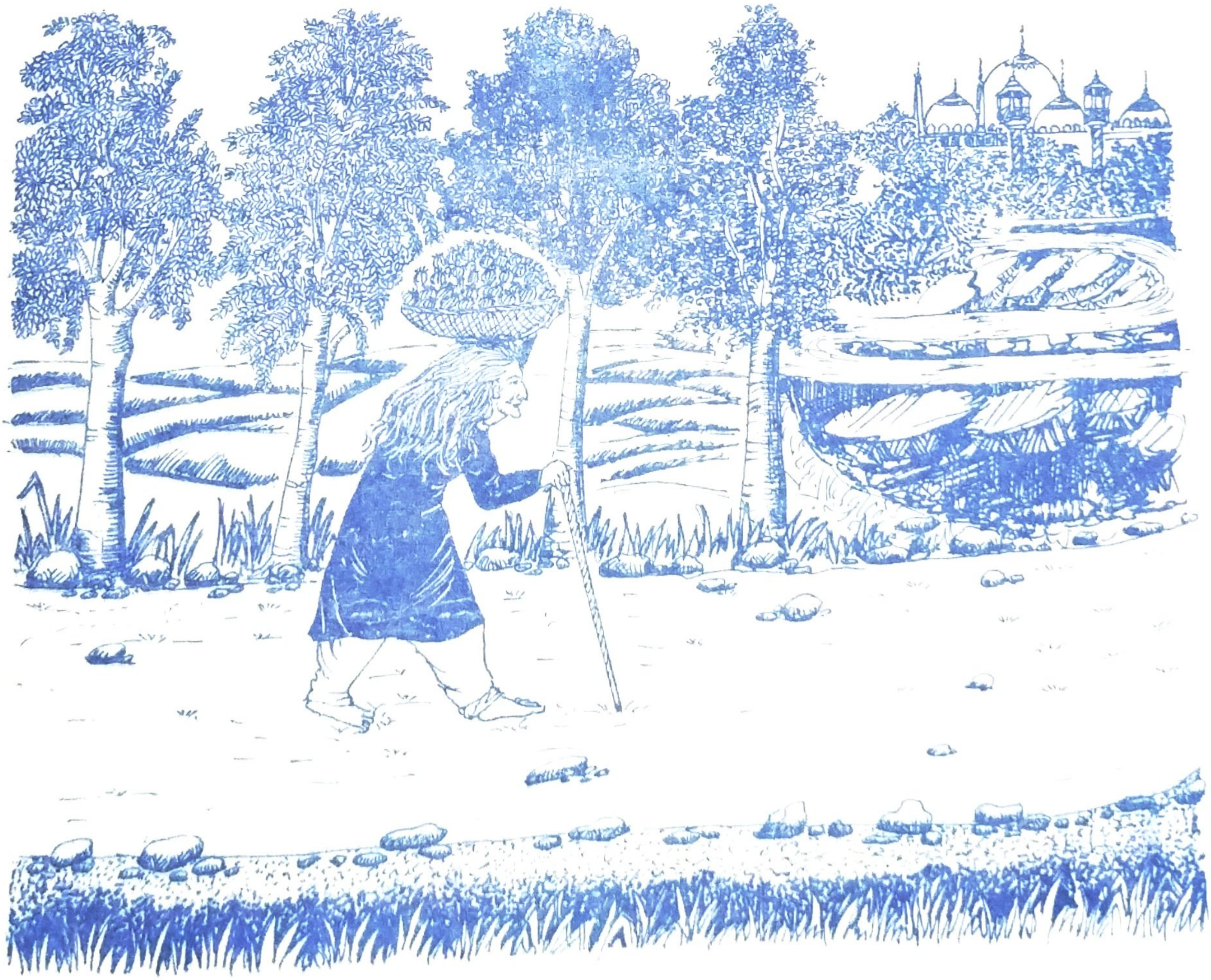
When the Nawab got back to his palace, after many months, he called for the Commander of the cavalry and told him to bring Salim before him. When the young man appeared the Nawab said, 'When I was on my travels I visited your parents. They are getting old and need some help. Would you like to leave my service and go home to your village?'



Salim smiled with joy. 'I should, indeed, sir, I have not seen my parents for ten years.' 'Then go,' said the Nawab, 'your service is over.'

The next day the Nawab called the Commander again and ordered Hamid to be brought before him. Again he asked the same question and sent Hamid home to his parents. The next day he said the same thing to Irfan, but before he let him go he said, 'Take this box of gold mohars to your parents as a present. Don't forget to thank your mother for the best breakfast I ever had. Her onions are the finest in the kingdom.'

When the boys got home their parents were very happy. When Irfan opened his box and gave them the gold mohars they were even more delighted. And when Irfan told his mother what the Nawab said about her onions she was overjoyed. 'We have money now,' said the old man. 'And three strong sons to work on the land.' As he said this the old woman ran off to the corner of the room. She took a large basket and filled it up with onions from the sack near the wall. 'What are you doing? cried the sons. 'I am going to visit the Nawab,' said the old woman. 'And I am going to give him these onions,' and off she went up the path, through the hills, carrying the basket on her head.



Exercise

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. After breakfast the . . .
2. 'Your onions are . . .
3. The same question was . . .
4. The old woman was very . . .
5. 'Tell him to bring . .'
6. 'I am going to visit . . .'
7. 'Are you not angry . . .?'
8. 'Thank your mother . . .'

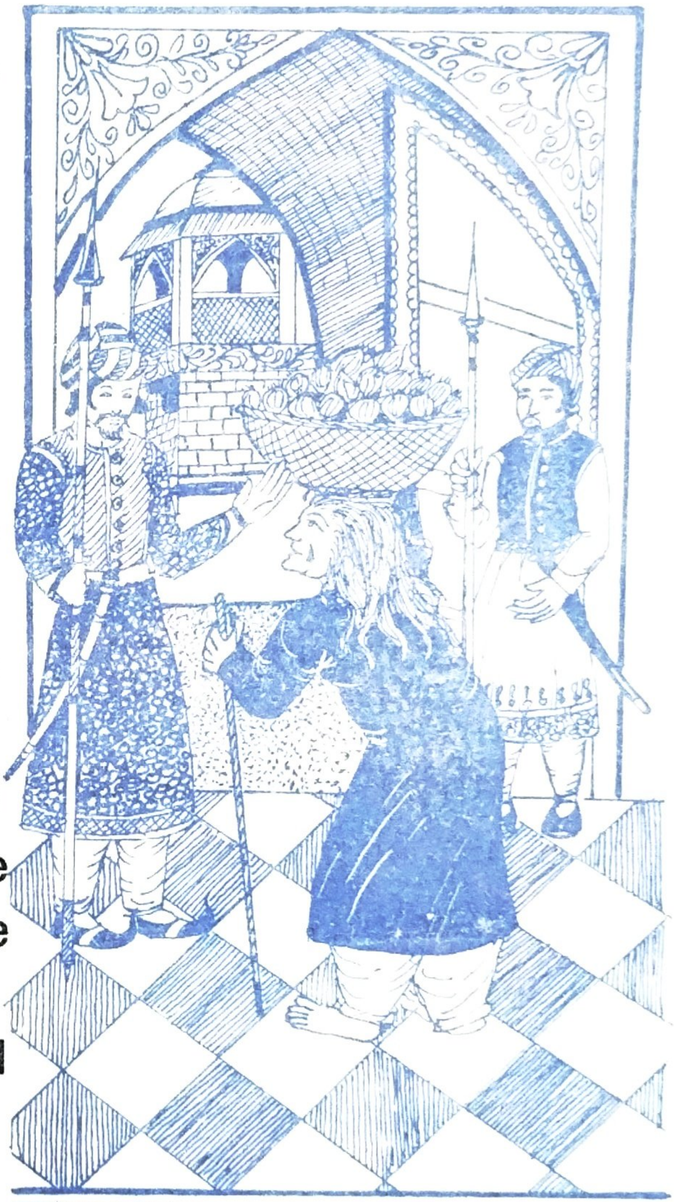
Answer the following questions.

1. Was the old man angry with the Nawab?
2. Who opened the box of gold coins?
3. Who filled the basket with onions?
4. Why did the Nawab send the boys home?
5. Who called the Commander of cavalry?
6. Where did the Nawab sleep?
7. Who felt proud at serving the Nawab?
8. What did the Nawab have for breakfast?

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

on my travels
so many years
ever tasted
your parents
forget to thank
the best breakfast
cooking his breakfast
through the hills
great and good
filled it up

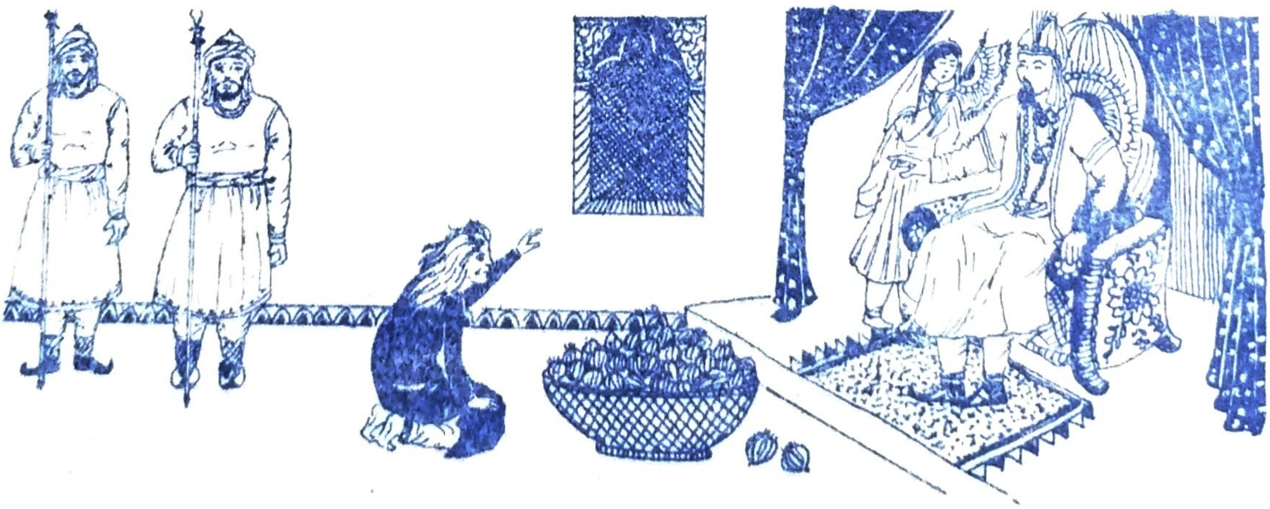
The Nawab of Salimabad (Part Three)



The old woman walked and walked until she came to the palace gates; there she was stopped by a tall, fierce-looking guard with a big sword. 'What do you want, old woman?' he cried. 'You cannot come in here. This is the Nawab's palace.' 'I know it is the Nawab's palace,' replied the old woman with a smile, 'and I want to see the Nawab. I have brought him a present.' 'What!' laughed the guard, 'those old onions. The Nawab eats meat every day, and birds from the forest and fish from the sea. He will not eat those onions.' 'I have met the Nawab,' said the old woman, 'and I have seen him eat onions. Now please go to him and tell him that the mother of Hamid has come to see him.' The guard grumbled, but the old woman smiled so sweetly that he went off. He told the Guard Commander. The Guard Commander told the Colonel, the Colonel told the Wazir and at last the Wazir went to the Nawab. 'Sire,' he said, 'There is an old woman at the gates of the palace who wishes to see you. She says that you know her, and that she is the mother of Hamid.' 'I do know her,' cried the Nawab. 'Send her here at once.'

The old woman was brought in. She fell down on her knees before him and gave him the onions. 'Thank you a thousand times,' she cried 'for sending back my three sons. I have brought you some onions as a present. You said they were the best onions in the kingdom.''They are,' said the Nawab. 'And thank you for them. Now you must take a present from me.' And he gave her a large box with a hundred gold mohars in it. 'Take these,' he said, 'not as payment for the onions, but as a present.' The old woman was delighted and went home. When she got back to her village she showed her husband the box of gold coins and all the family were very happy.

Now in a house near their cottage there lived an old

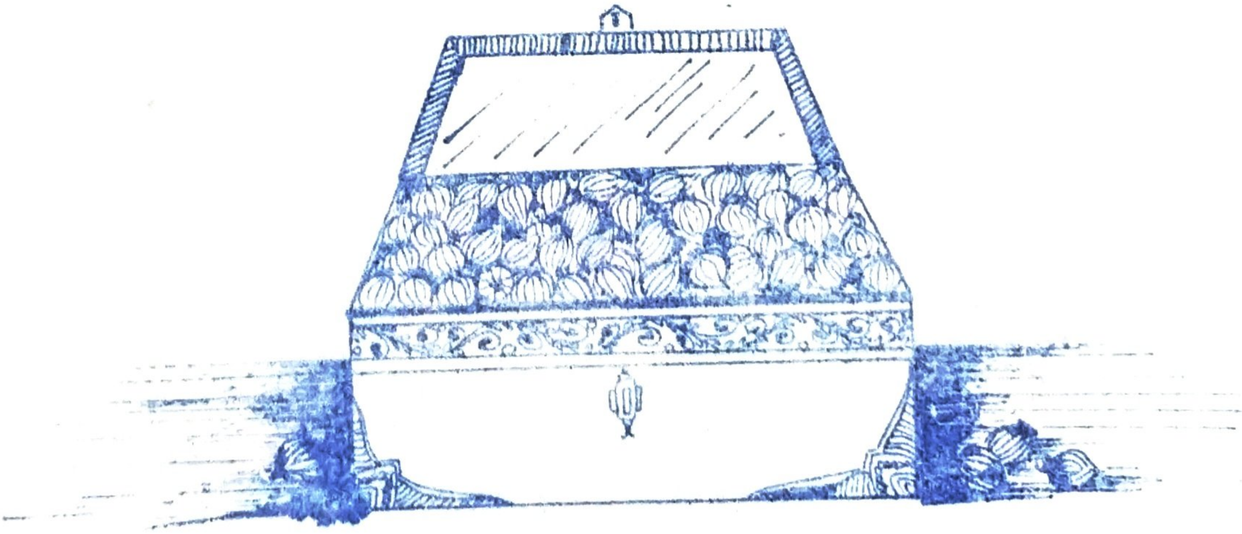


money-lender who was very rich. He heard the story about the old woman and the onions and he thought to himself, 'If the Nawab sends a hundred gold coins for some miserable onions, perhaps he will send me a much larger present.' He called his son, and then chose two of the finest horses from his stable. Then he took the horses and travelled off to the Nawab's palace.

When he got to the palace the Nawab was in his Durbar Hall, talking to his ministers. A messenger was sent in to the Nawab, and he soon came back. 'The Nawab thanks you for your gift,' said the messenger, 'and gives you this gift in exchange.' He handed the money-lender a large chest which was firmly locked.

'Open this when you get home,' said the messenger. 'It contains a very valuable present which has cost hundreds of gold mohars.'

The money-lender travelled home again with the box. When he got home he called a locksmith and the box was opened. Inside the box were the onions which the old woman had given to the Nawab; there was nothing else.



Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the guard grumble?
2. What was in the large chest?
3. Who opened the large chest?
4. Why did the money-lender send the Nawab two horses?
5. Why did the old woman want to see the Nawab?
6. What present did the Nawab give the old woman?
7. Did the Nawab pay for the onions?
8. Why did the guard laugh?

Add not to the following sentences.

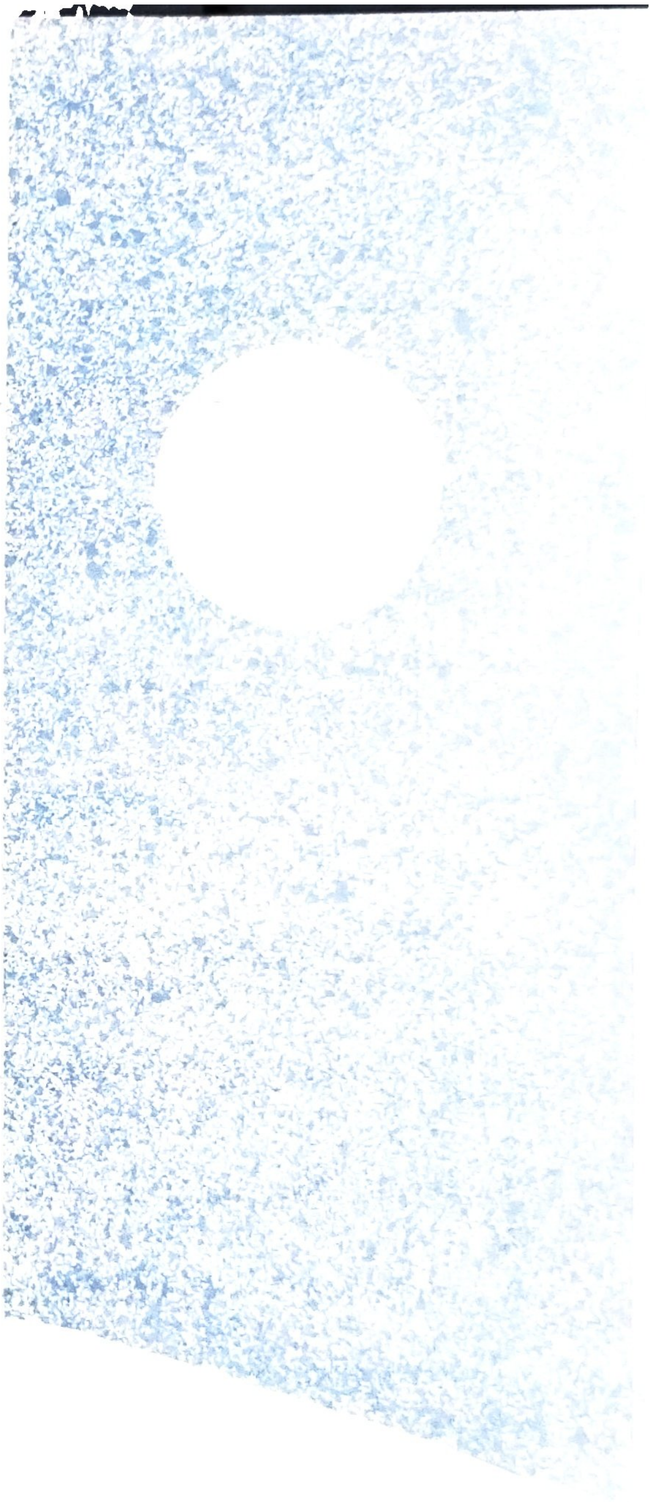
1. The guard talked to the old woman.
2. I have brought him a present.
3. The money-lender travelled home.
4. The guard grumbled.
5. The old woman wishes to see you.
6. You said they were good onions.
7. She says that you know her.
8. The Nawab eats meat every day.

Fill in the blanks with one of the words given in brackets.

(bark, neigh, howl, roar, bleat, trumpet, hum, hiss)

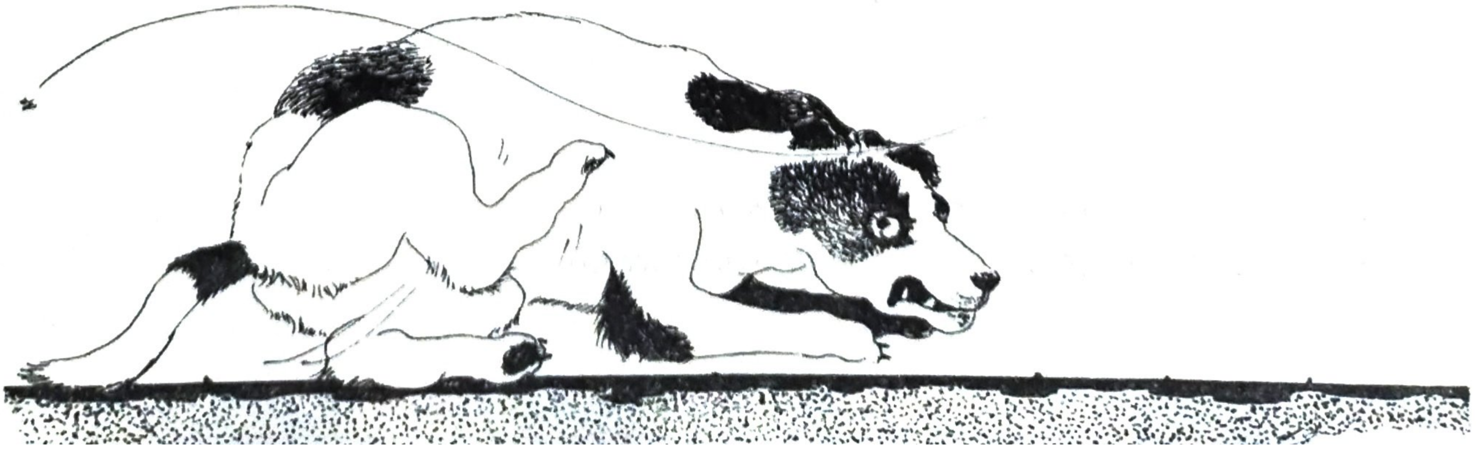
1. Two or three bees started to . . . near his ear.
2. In the distance he could hear a wolf . . .
3. Have you ever heard a horse . . .?
4. A cobra reared his head at him and began to . . .
5. Last weekend in the zoo we heard the lions . . .
6. He could hear the sheep . . . on the hill.
7. Suddenly the dog began to . . .
8. Last week in the forest I heard an elephant . . .

Sunning



Old Dog lay in the summer sun
Much too lazy to rise and run.
He flapped an ear
At a buzzing fly.
He winked a half opened
Sleepy eye.
He scratched himself
On an itching spot,
As he dozed on the porch
Where the sun was hot.
He whimpered a bit
From force of habit
While he lazily dreamed
Of chasing a rabbit.
But Old Dog happily lay in the sun
Much too lazy to rise and run.

James S. Tippett



Exercise

Use the adverbs below in place of the words underlined.

(hurriedly, bravely, well, badly, quickly, beautifully, slowly, easily)

1. He did some work which was not very good.
2. She did something without any difficulty.
3. He fought against the enemy without any fear.
4. He walked a mile in nine minutes.
5. He ate his breakfast in two minutes.
6. She did all the questions in the examination.

Join the following sentences with the word who.

for example:

This is the man. He came yesterday.
This is the man who came yesterday.

1. Find me a man. He is rich and brave.
2. This is the teacher. He taught my grandfather.
3. This is my brother. He met you last week.
4. This is the carpenter. He made your chairs.
5. This is the girl. She came by bus.

Join the following sentences using which.

for example:

This is the bag. I gave you yesterday.
This is the bag which I gave you yesterday.

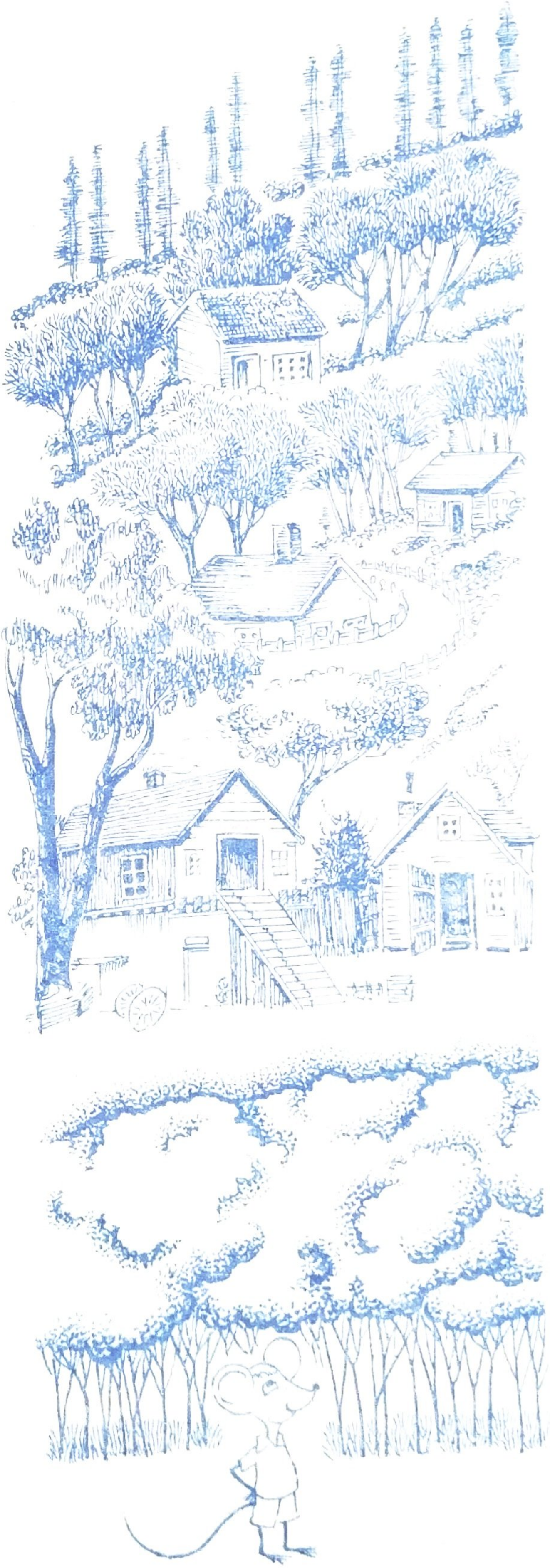
1. This is the pen. I sold you last week.
2. This is the letter. I sent my mother.
3. This is the rice. I bought yesterday.
4. This is the scarf. I gave the old man.
5. This is the axe. I cut myself with.
6. This is the goose. I found in the forest.

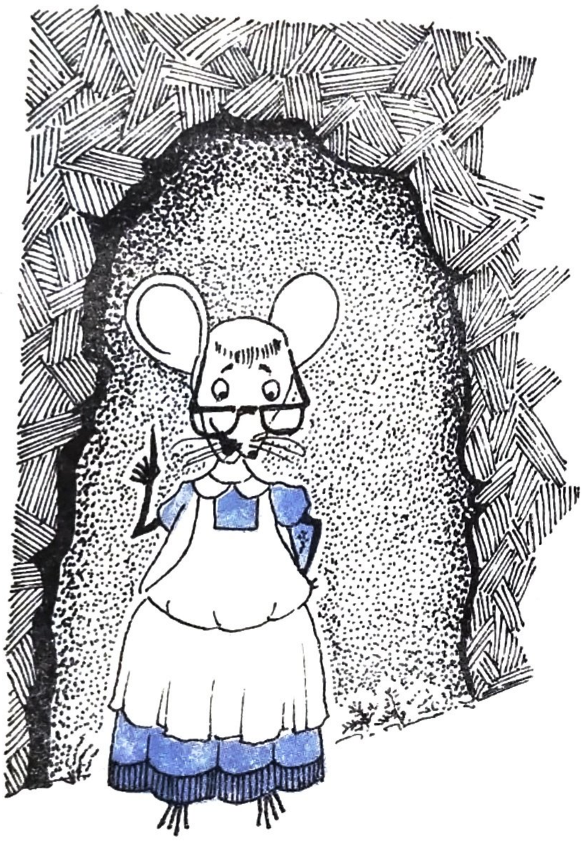
Good advice (Part One)

Do you ever listen to the advice which older people give you? Always listen to it carefully; if you don't, something terrible may happen to you. Long ago something terrible happened to a mouse called Henry because he didn't listen to his mother's advice.

Henry was a very small mouse and he lived with his mother and father and brothers and sisters in a hole under some bushes not far from a big village.

Henry thought the village was a very exciting place. There were all kinds of good things to eat in the houses of the villagers. There were vegetables, sometimes there were chapatis, sometimes a little ghee, sometimes even a biscuit.

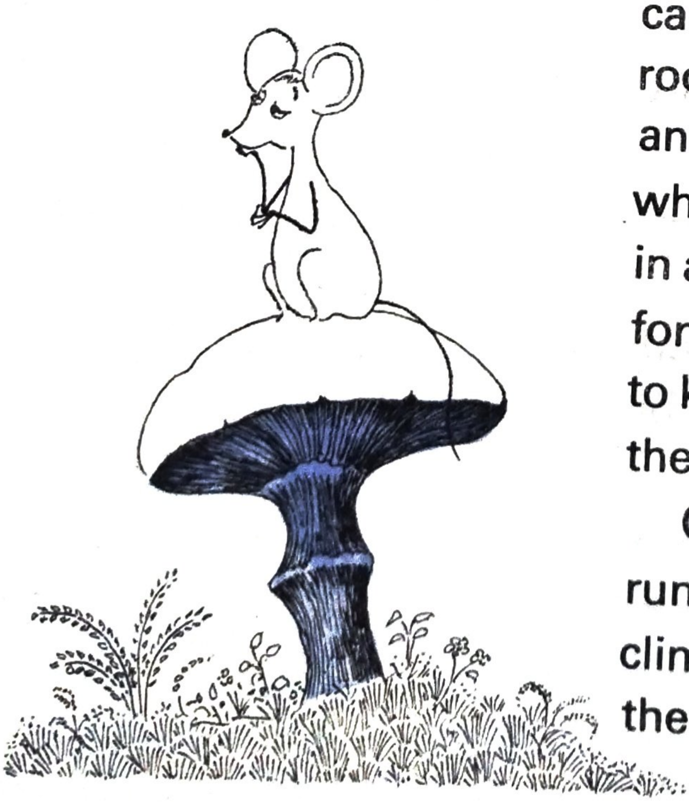




'The food in the village is much better than our food in the fields,' he told his mother one day.

'Perhaps it is,' said his mother, 'but you are a foolish little mouse. I have told you lots of times not to go to the village. It is very dangerous.'

But Henry was very naughty and he did not listen to his mother at all. He went to the village every day.



Now in one of the village houses there lived a woman called Kate. There were two rooms in her house, a kitchen and a big room next to it which Kate used for sleeping in and for eating in. Kate was fond of biscuits and she used to keep them on a shelf near the fireplace.

One day Henry came running along the path, climbed up the wall outside the house and got inside the roof. He looked down into the room. He could see Kate sitting on the floor in the kitchen. Her head was leaning against the wall and she was fast asleep.

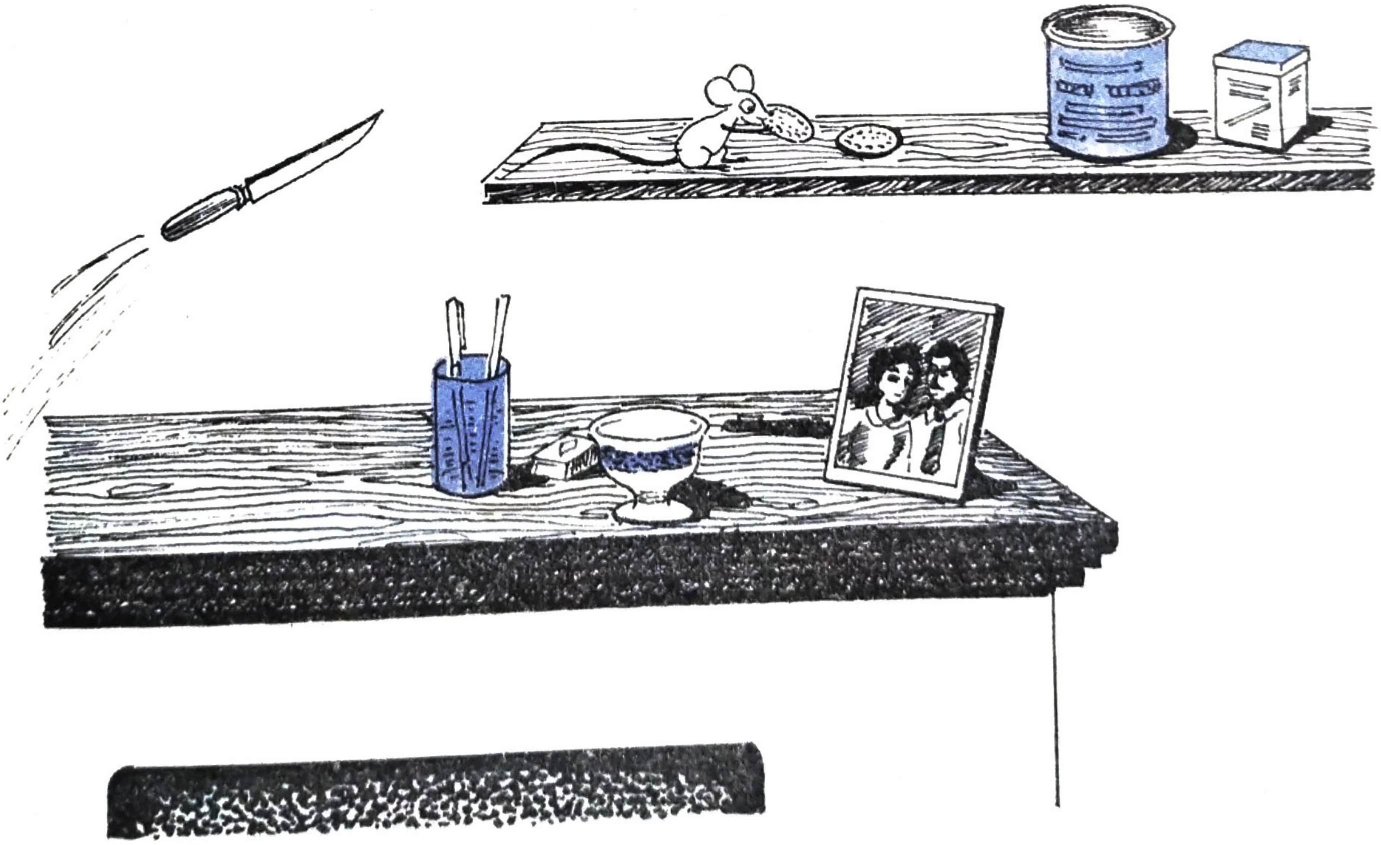
'Now's my chance,' said Henry to himself. He ran down the wall, climbed up the shelf and there, to his delight, were two biscuits. He started eating the biscuits.

Kate slowly opened her eyes and looked round the kitchen. She saw Henry on the shelf.

'Ah!' she thought, 'that naughty little mouse is here again. He's always stealing my biscuits.'

She carefully put out her hand towards the vegetable knife, raised her arm slowly and leant over towards the shelf. Henry did not look up; he was enjoying the biscuit.

CRACK!



Exercise A

Complete the following in your own words.

1. Henry didn't listen . . .
2. Kate slowly opened . . .
3. Stealing . . .
4. He thought the village . . .
5. He didn't listen . . .
6. Kate was fond of . . .
7. She raised her arm . . .
8. Her head was leaning . . .

Answer the following questions.

1. Do you listen to good advice?
2. Who stole the biscuits?
3. Where was Kate sitting?
4. Where did Kate keep the biscuits?
5. Did Henry like ghee?
6. Why did Henry's mother tell him not to go to the village?
7. How many rooms were there in Kate's house?

Say whether the following are right or wrong about the passage.

1. Henry had no brothers or sisters.
2. Kate was fond of mice.
3. Kate was fond of biscuits.
4. Henry didn't like chapatis.
5. Henry climbed in through the roof.
6. There were three biscuits on the shelf.

Exercise B

Look at the following uses of the word draw:

The horse draws a cart. A man draws a bow. We draw water from the well. We draw money from the bank.

Look at these uses of the word break:

We break a glass. We break open a lock. We can break a promise. Wicked people break the law. We can break news to a person.

Look at these uses of the word hear:

We can hear a noise. We can hear a whisper. We can hear a rumour. We can hear a song.

Look at these uses of the word make:

We can make a request. We can make a noise. We can make an effort. We can make a bargain. We can make a profit.

Use all the verbs above in sentences of your own.

Make sentences using the following.

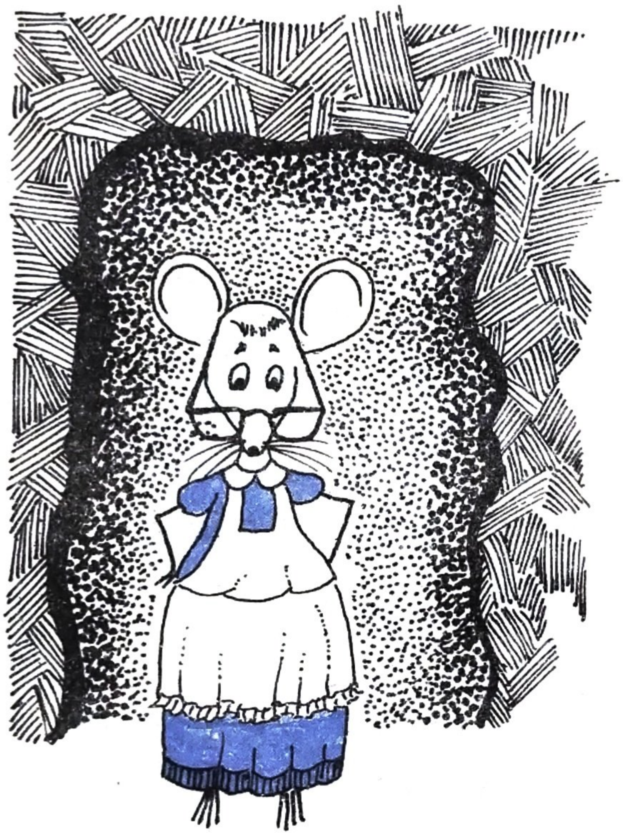
1. . . . if I had some money.
2. . . . because she was ill.
3. If they come tomorrow . . .
4. When I become a Minister . . .
5. . . . if she wins the cup.
6. . . . if you break my cycle.

Use these phrases in sentences of your own.

in a flash
in a second
very quickly

with a bang
like lightning
very slowly

Good advice (Part Two)



The knife hit the shelf with a bang and cut off the end of Henry's tail. He squeaked loudly and ran off as fast as he could. Kate tried to catch him, but he shot up the wall and ran home along the path.

When he got home he started to cry.

'What's the matter?'asked his mother.

'I...Boohoo...I've.... I-I-I've lost a bit of my tail.'

'I know what happened!' said his mother. 'You went to the village and someone cut it off.'

'Why, yes, I did,' cried Henry through his tears, 'and now I've only got half a tail and I don't know what to do.' And he cried even louder.

'Sit quietly at home,' said his mother. 'I've told you not to go to the village. You are a foolish young mouse.'

When his brothers and sisters saw Henry they all laughed.

'Shorty tail!' they shouted. 'Look! Shorty tail!' and roared with laughter.

Henry was very sad and sat in a corner crying to himself. At last he thought of a good idea.

'I shall go back to that house and find the end of my tail and get Mother to sew it on.'

'Mother,' he shouted, 'can you sew up the end of my tail if I bring it back to you?'

'No, I can't,' said his mother, 'and don't go back to that house again. It's very dangerous. Sit here quietly.'

But after a few minutes, when his mother was not looking, Henry ran out of the house, up the path, over the wall and into the room of Kate's house. He looked down carefully. Kate was not in the kitchen at all. He crept quietly down to the shelf and looked round for the piece of his tail. He could not see it anywhere. At last he saw it; it was lying on the floor. He jumped down to pick it up, but suddenly he noticed a biscuit on the floor. He started to eat the biscuit.

At that moment Kate came in from the next room. She took up the knife.

BANG!

You can guess what happened to poor Henry!

And that is why I say: 'Always listen to good advice.'

Exercise A

Answer the following questions.

1. Who crept quietly down to the shelf?
2. Why did Henry squeak?
3. Where did Henry find the piece of his tail?
4. Why did Henry cry when he got home?
5. Why did his brothers and sisters laugh at Henry?
6. Who thought of a good idea?

Match the following.

A	B
Henry ran off	it anywhere.
He could not see	to poor Henry?
Suddenly he noticed	they all shouted.
What happened	a biscuit.
'Shorty tail!'	roared with laughter.
They all	as fast as he could.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

as clear as day
as swift as lightning
as flat as a board
as pale as a ghost
as quiet as a lamb
as weak as a baby

Exercise B

Look at the following sentence

The boy ate the bun.

As you have learnt before, we say that the boy is the subject of the sentence. You also know the word ate is a verb. The bun is the object of the verb ate. We can find the object of a verb by putting the words who or what before the verb. For example:

The boy ate what? He ate the bun.
the bun is the object of the verb ate.

Here is another sentence.

The man shot the arrow.
The man shot what? The arrow: therefore the arrow is the object of the verb shot. See if you can find the objects of the verbs in the following sentences.

1. My mother cooked the rice.
2. The jeep hit the wall.
3. The old man built a new house.
4. My father killed a very big tiger.
5. My uncle lost an extremely valuable watch.

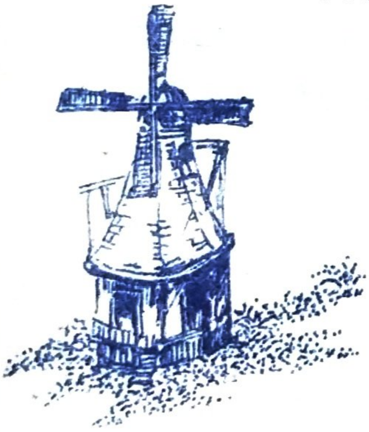
Note that some verbs don't have an object. For example:

The boy slept.
The sun rose.
The old man walked.
My father and mother left.
The beautiful girl was singing.

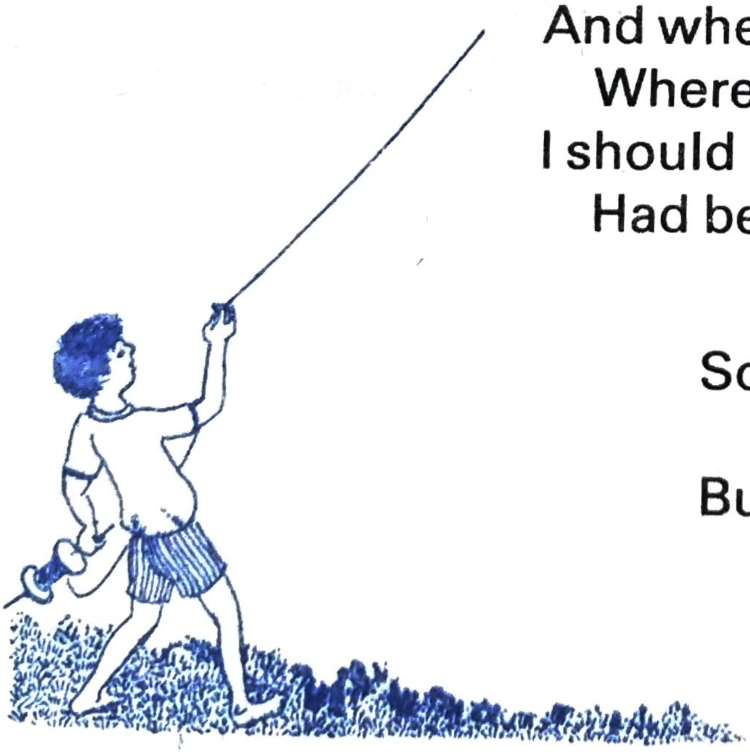
Wind on the hill

No one can tell me,
Nobody knows,
Where the wind comes from
Where the wind blows.

It's flying from somewhere
As fast as it can
I couldn't keep up with it,
Not if I ran.



But if I stopped holding
The string of my kite
It would blow with the wind
For a day and a night.



And when I found it,
Wherever it blew
I should know that the wind
Had been going there too.

So then I could tell them
Where the wind goes . . .
But where it comes from
Nobody knows.

A. A. Milne

Exercise

Look at the poem on page 106. Write down all the words which rhyme with each other. Do you like the poem? Can you say which sentences you like?

Here is a another poem, but the lines are out of order. See if you can write the poem in its correct order.

The more he heard the less he spoke
Oh, if men were all like that wise bird
The less he spoke the more he heard
There was an owl lived in an oak

Now see if you can write the lines of this poem in the correct order.

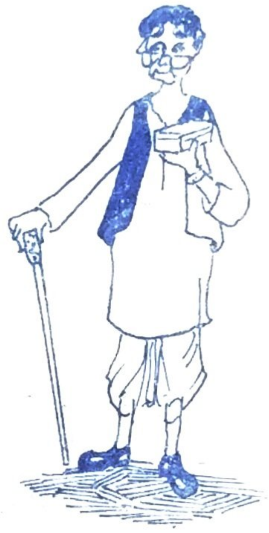
Buying a horse

Three white feet, look well about him
One white foot, buy him
Four white feet, do without him
Two white feet, try him.

See if you can match the following.

A	B
an apple	cold
a biscuit	quiet
ice	round
a ghost	stupid
a lamb	pale
a donkey	dry

Nirupam Uncle

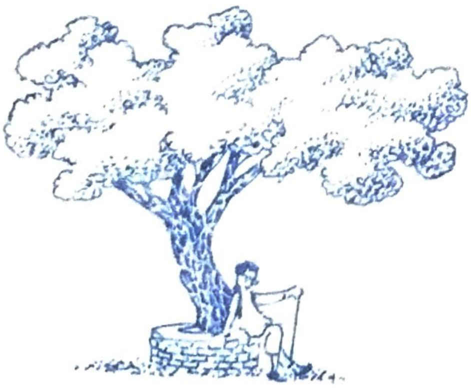


Nirupam Uncle, wherever he goes
Wears his spectacles on his nose
Carries a stick with a silver band
And a silver box in the other hand.

Nirupam Uncle is tall and thin
His eye is as bright as a new-made pin.
His dhoti is white, and his waistcoat is brown,
His shoes are the shiniest in the town.

He comes to our house when he's had his lunch
And usually brings me a sweet to munch
He sits himself down in the shade of a tree
And always leaves a space for me.

And then he starts! The stories he tells
Are better than music or drums or bells
They ring in my head the whole night long
A story by Uncle is just like a song!



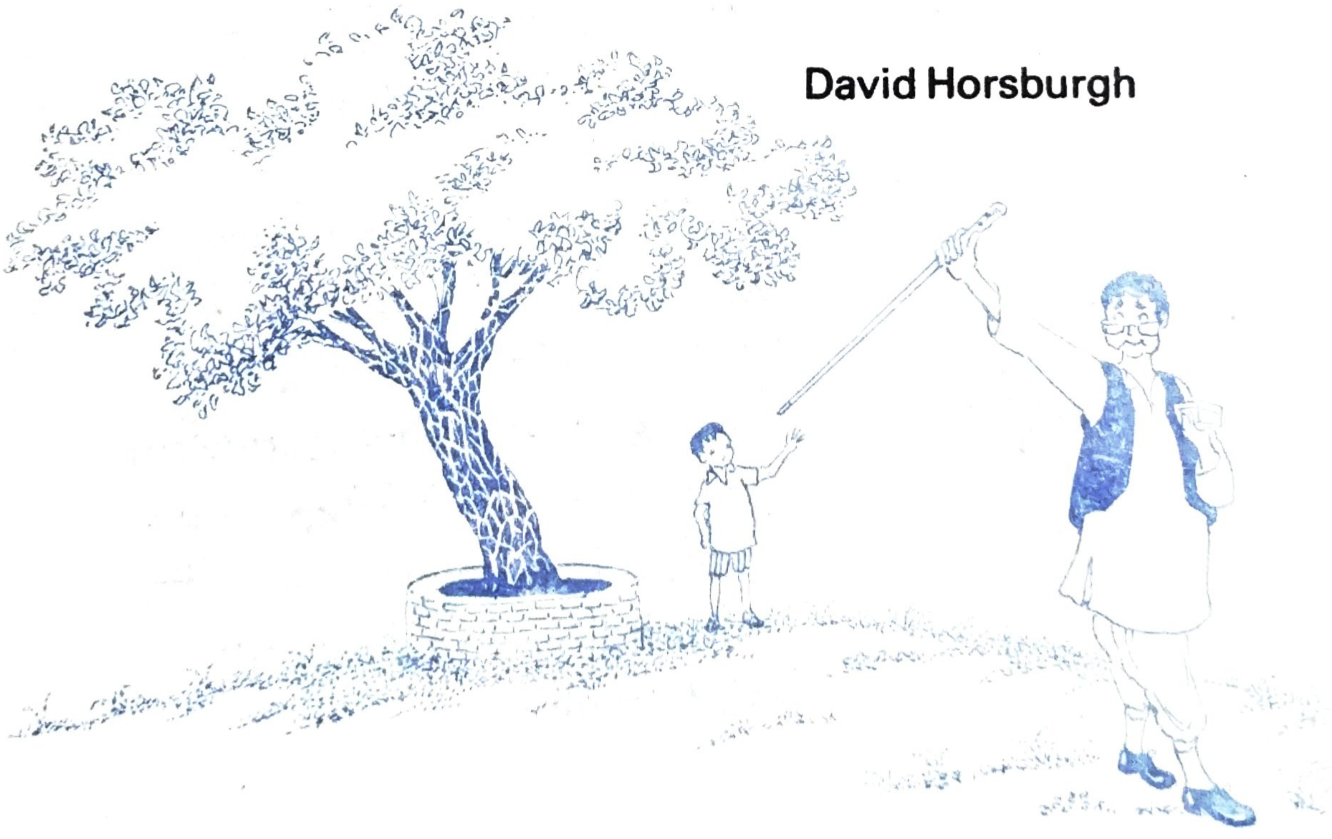
He tells me about the days of old
Of kings and robbers and stolen gold
Of ships that sail the sea so blue
Of Rama and Sita and Lakshman too.

There are stories of goblins, and owls so wise
And of how poor Kannapan lost his eyes,
Of fairies, and Rakshasas huge and tall
But sitting near Uncle I don't mind at all.

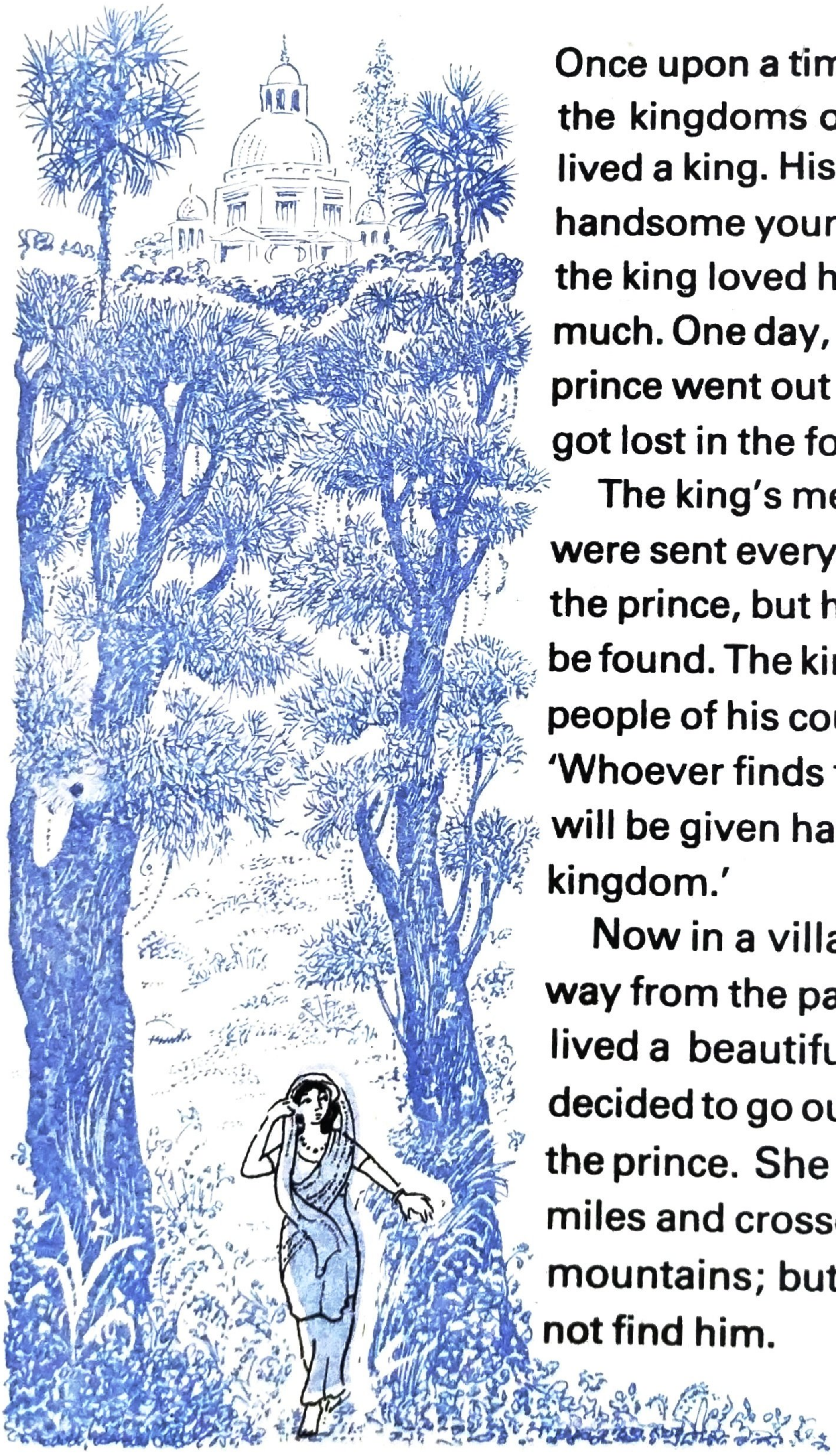
'I'll see you tomorrow,' he always cries
And smiles again with his twinkling eyes,
For Nirupam Uncle, wherever he goes
Wears his spectacles on his nose.

And when the last story is finished and done
And the courtyard is yellow with setting sun
He smiles and says, 'Goodbye, my boy!'
And waves his stick and laughs with joy.

David Horsburgh



The lost prince (Part One)



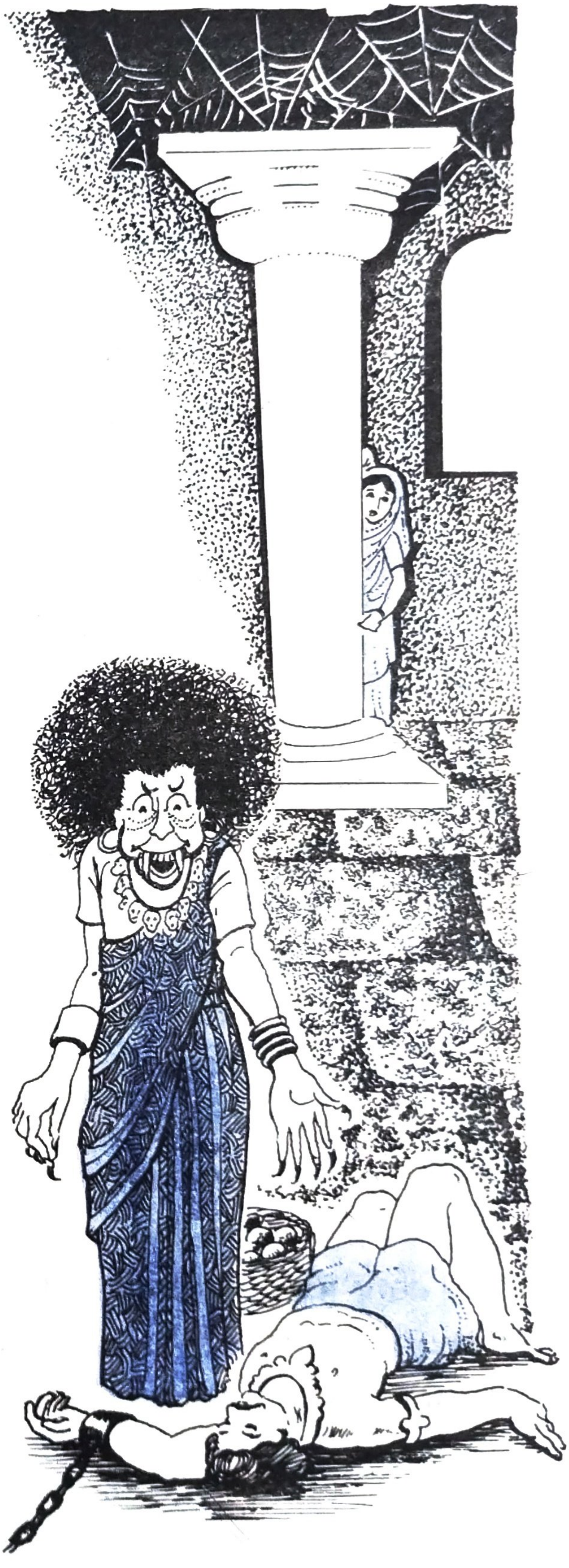
Once upon a time in one of the kingdoms of India there lived a king. His son was a handsome young prince and the king loved him very much. One day, however, the prince went out hunting and got lost in the forest.

The king's messengers were sent everywhere to find the prince, but he could not be found. The king told all the people of his country, 'Whoever finds the prince will be given half my kingdom.'

Now in a village a long way from the palace there lived a beautiful girl. She decided to go out and look for the prince. She walked many miles and crossed rivers and mountains; but she could not find him.

One evening, just as the sun was setting, she came to an old, ruined temple. She thought she would sleep there for the night, and went in through the broken door. Asleep on the floor was a beautiful young man; but his arm was chained to the wall. She looked at him for a moment and thought to herself, 'I wonder if this is the prince.' Just then she heard a noise, and she ran behind one of the pillars of the temple and hid. Into the temple came a terrible rakshasa. The rakshasa was a tall, fierce-looking woman with long, sharp teeth and red eyes. She carried a basket of food which she put on the floor near the young man. Then she cried out in a loud, cracked voice,

'Wind whispers, time flies
Open wide your tired eyes.'



The young man opened his eyes and the rakshasa said, 'Now, young prince, eat this food and I shall release you; tomorrow we shall be married. You will be happy with me; I own the whole world.'

'You do not own the whole world,' cried the prince. 'Even if I die I shall never marry you.'

The old rakshasa ground her teeth in rage and then she said,

'Wind whispers, time flies,
At this moment close your eyes.'

The prince immediately fell asleep again. Then the rakshasa lay down on the floor and went to sleep too. The beautiful girl did not sleep; she was too frightened. She sat behind the pillar until early in the morning, and then the rakshasa woke up and went out of the temple. Then the girl said,

'Wind whispers, time flies,
Open wide your tired eyes.'

The young man opened his eyes and looked up at her. 'Are you really the prince?' she asked. 'Yes,' he said. 'I was walking in the forest one day when the wicked rakshasa carried me off to this temple. Now I am chained to the wall and can never be free until I marry her.' 'Don't worry,' said the girl. 'I shall free you.' 'How will you do that?' asked the prince. 'Listen to me,' said the girl. 'I have a plan.'

Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Who had a loud, cracked voice?
2. Why was the girl frightened?
3. Who stole the prince?
4. Who wanted to marry the prince?
5. Who chained the prince to the wall?
6. Why did the girl go to look for the prince?
7. Why did the rakshasa carry a basket of food?
8. Did the rakshasa own the whole world?

Put the following in their correct order.

The rakshasa put the food on the floor.
The prince got lost in the forest.
The girl thought of a plan.
The girl went in to the temple.
The girl didn't sleep the whole night.
The king's messengers could not find the prince.
The rakshasa went to sleep.
The young man opened his eyes.

Use the following phrases in sentences of your own.

once upon a time
a fierce looking woman
outside the
shall be married
a cracked voice
the whole world
too frightened
fell asleep

Test

(Try to complete the test without looking back at the stories and poems.)

All the people described below are from the stories you have read in this book. Who are they?

1. A woman who liked giving presents.
2. An old man who knew how to make things out of wood.
3. A man who had no car; this was lucky for someone.
4. Someone who brought cooked food in a basket.
5. Someone who wanted to get rid of some children.
6. Someone with a lot of hair on his upper lip.
7. Someone who lost part of himself.
8. Someone whom his friends thought was silly; but he wasn't.

Who do you think might have said the following.

1. 'Who took those bits of bread?'
2. 'What does he know about nets?'
3. 'I'm sure she won't wake up.'
4. 'I wonder why she wanted to see him.'
5. 'That blue looks very nice!'
6. 'I wonder if they speak to him.'

In which stories did you find the following actions going on?

cooking dinner eating cooking breakfast
crying chuckling drinking

In which poems do you find these words?

shepherd
flying
wig
winding
breeze
together
twinkling
lilies
silver
nobody
wintry
shining

Try to complete these.

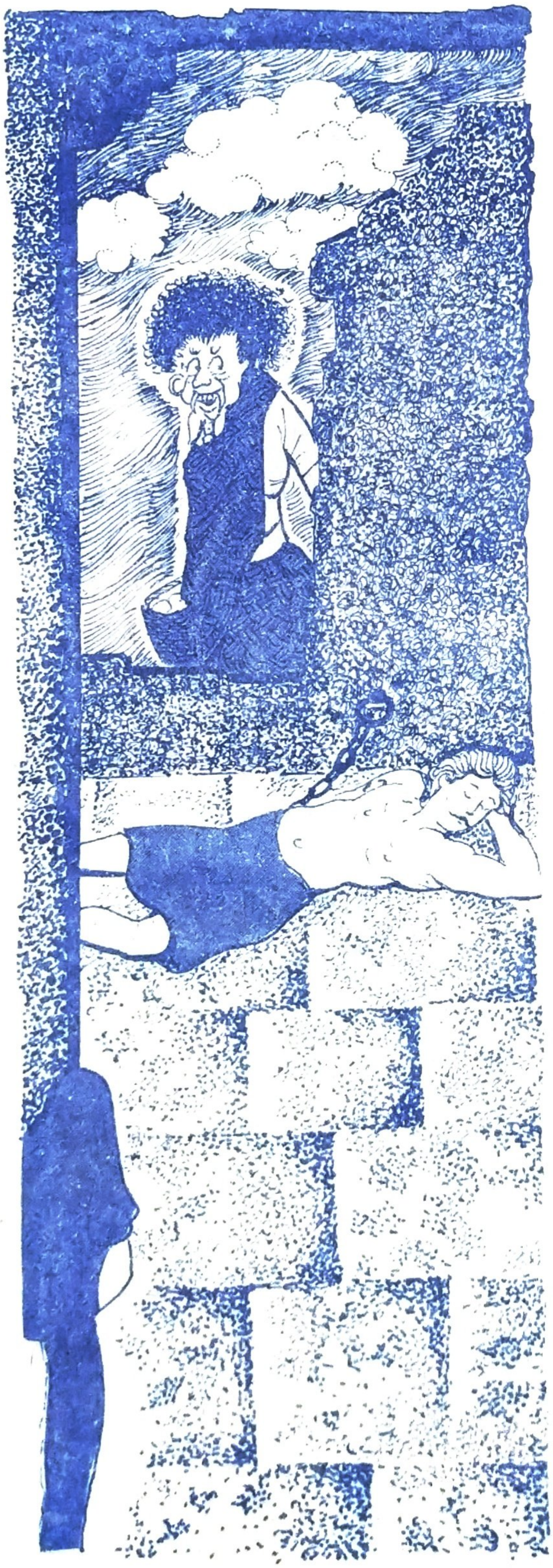
as brown as
as dark as
as smooth as
as white as
as loud as
as straight as
as good as
as black as

In the following passage count the number of nouns, verbs, etc. and write the numbers in the boxes. If there are eleven nouns write 11 in the noun box: and so on.

Once upon a time there was a tiger. It lived in a deep, dark cave. One morning, very early, a hunter came to the cave. He had a very good gun. He waited quietly outside the cave. The tiger came out and the hunter shot him, but missed. The tiger ate the hunter.

Nouns ☐
Adverbs ☐
Verbs ☐
Pronouns ☐
Adjectives ☐
Conjunctions ☐

The lost prince (Part Two)



'When the rakshasa comes this evening, tell her that you will marry her tomorrow and that you will eat the food she brings. Then she will unchain your hand and perhaps we can escape together.'

The girl and prince sat all day long in the temple and talked to each other. In the evening dark clouds rolled up over the hills and it began to rain. The girl hid behind the pillar and listened to the storm. Suddenly the rakshasa appeared; she put some food on the floor, and then said,

'Wind whispers, time flies,
Open wide your tired eyes.'

The prince opened his eyes and looked at the rakshasa. 'I agree to your wishes,' he said. The rakshasa smiled an evil smile and chuckled to herself. 'I shall marry you tomorrow and eat your food tonight,' said the prince. The Rakshasa chuckled even more, and said, 'Good! you have become wise.' She undid the chain from his arm and then she said, 'Eat your food.' The prince sat up and started to eat. He ate and ate until everything was finished.

'I am still hungry,' he said. 'I have not eaten for such a long time.' The rakshasa took up the empty basket and was gone in a minute.

The girl came out from behind the pillar and took the prince by the hand. 'Come,' she said. 'Let's go, before the rakshasa returns. Let us hide behind the bushes nearby, and then wait until she comes. When she finds you have gone, she will run [illegible] and search for you. In the morning we can go in the opposite direction.'

They ran out of the temple and hid in the bushes. The rain poured down and the lightning flashed. Then they saw the old rakshasa hurrying along the path carrying a basket of food. She went in to the temple and they heard her scream of anger when she found the prince had gone. Suddenly there was a fierce crack of thunder; a flash of lightning hit the temple, and all the stones from the roof crashed down into the building. They heard one terrible shriek and then there was silence.

'She is dead!' cried the girl, 'and we are saved.'

Soon after that they travelled through the forest until they came to the king's palace, where they were married and lived happily ever after.

Exercise A

Complete the following sentences in your own words.

1. The rain . . .
2. The rakshasa smiled . . .
3. I have not eaten . . .
4. She will unchain . . .
5. In the morning . . .
6. A scream of anger . . .
7. Let us hide . . .
8. They . . .

Answer the following questions.

1. Who talked to each other?
2. Why did the prince agree to marry the rakshasa?
3. Why did the prince want more food?
4. Why did they hide behind the bushes?
5. Who killed the rakshasa?
6. Why did the rakshasa scream with anger?
7. What did the girl do behind the pillar?
8. Why did the rakshasa chuckle to herself?

Use the following in sentences of your own.

in the storm
crack of thunder
perhaps we can
ate and ate
scream of anger
terrible shriek
behind the pillar
flash of lightning

Exercise B

See if you can fill in the blanks below.

get	. . .	. . .
. . .	saw	. . .
. . .	. . .	taken
throw	. . .	. . .
come	. . .	. . .
. . .	stood	. . .
sit	. . .	. . .
. . .	found	. . .

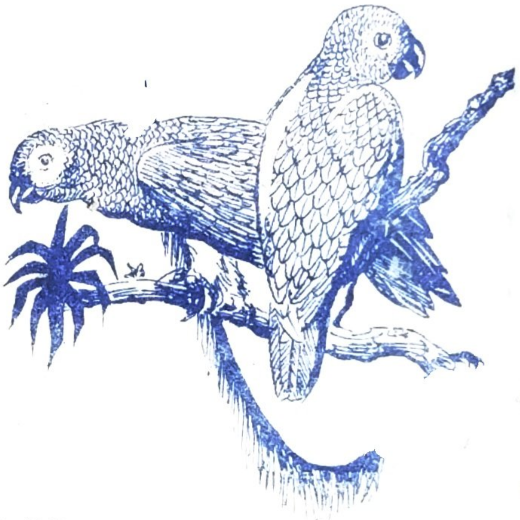
Complete the following phrases in your own words.

Eating a lot is not . . .
Talking in the library . . .
Climbing Mount Everest . . .
Flying to the moon . . .
Standing on your head . . .
Playing football is often . . .
Singing in the bus . . .
Dancing on the road . . .

Say which word is out of alphabetical order in each of the following.

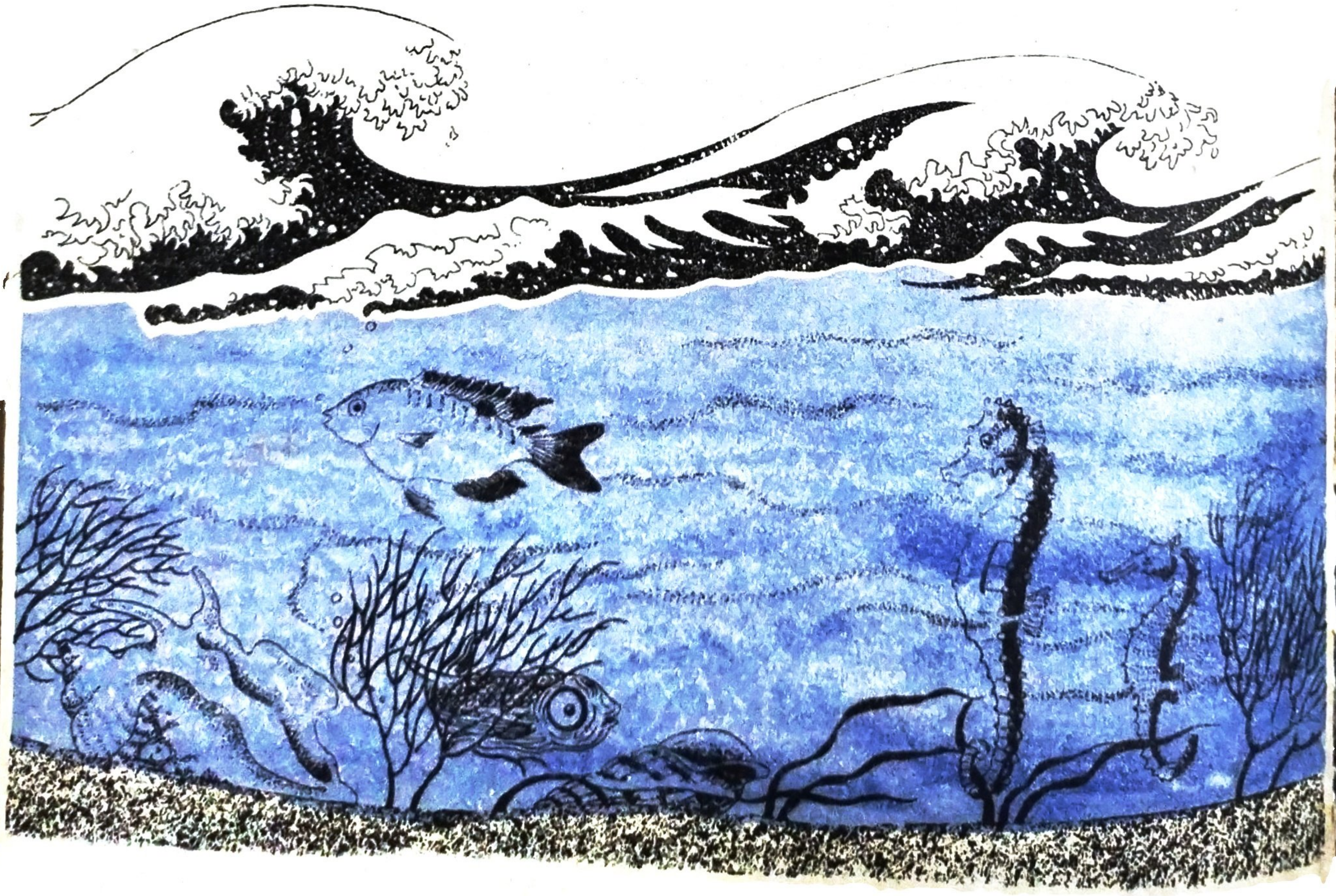
1. bright brick bring brown bundle
2. priced price prick prim prince
3. does doesn't doer doing door
4. glance gland glide glib glove
5. moat moan moss most moth
6. which while whip whim whistle
7. horn hornet horror horrid horse
8. knew knife know knows known

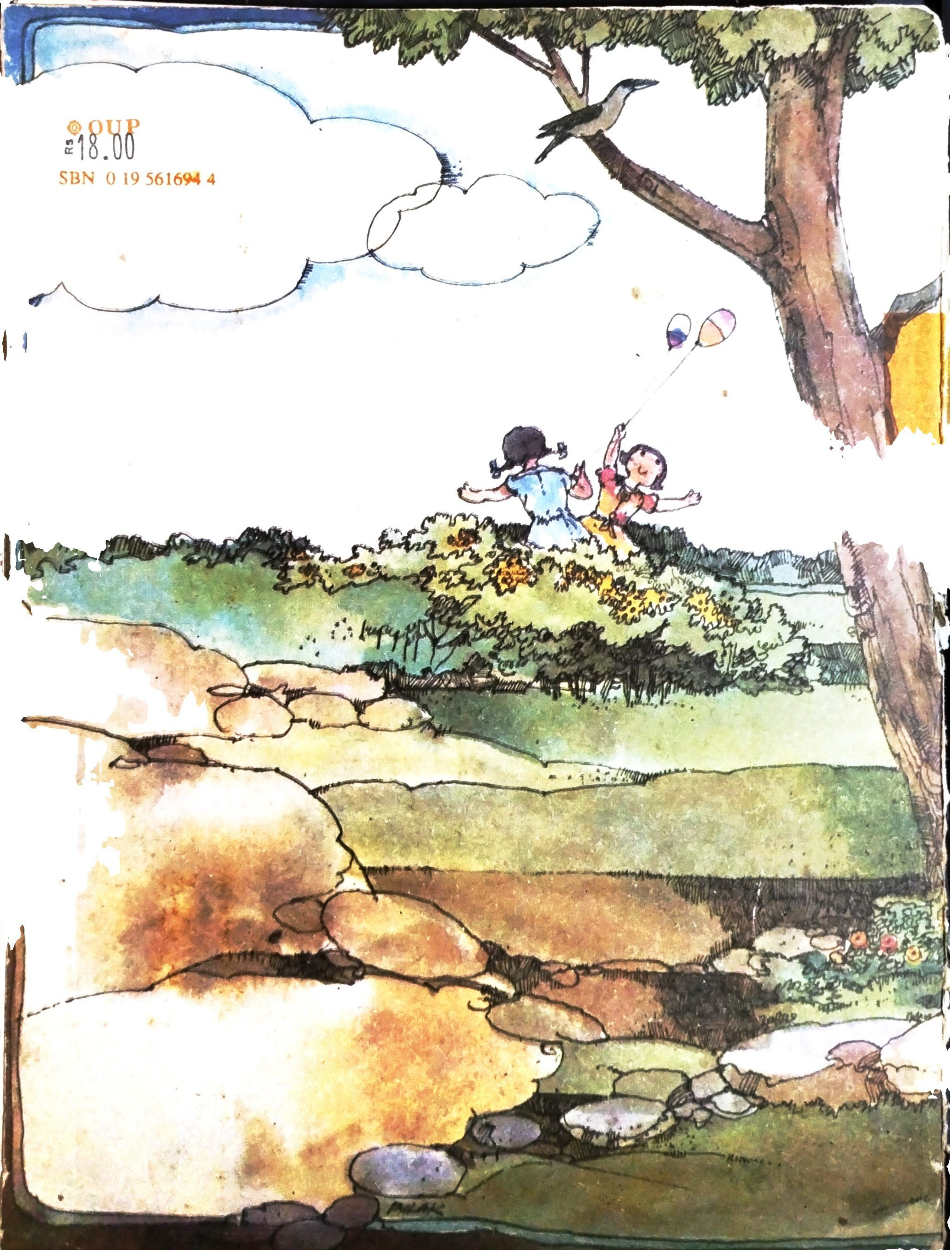
Sea shell



Sea Shell, Sea Shell,
  Sing me a song, O please!
A song of ships, and sailor men,
  Of parrots and tropical trees,
Of islands lost in the Spanish Main
  Which no man ever may find again,
Of fishes and corals under the waves,
  And sea-horses stabled in great green caves—
Sea Shell, Sea Shell,
Sing of the things you know so well.

Amy Lowell





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